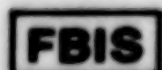


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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2257



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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UN OFFICIAL EXPLAINS SA EXERCISE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 13

[Article by Roger McDonald]

[Text]

MUCH WORK has to be done in redirecting activities according to the priorities of the new Government, particularly in the rural areas, says one of the United Nations assistant secretary-generals, Mr Gordon Goundrey.

Mr Goundrey, who is assistant secretary-general in the Office for Special Political Questions, told The Herald this week that his mission in this country was part of a broad Southern African exercise involving not only Zimbabwe but also Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia.

"What the Secretary-General (of the U.N.) was requested to do by the Security Council was to assist in mobilising assistance for Zimbabwe and the frontline States following the successful conclusion at Lancaster House," he said.

Following the lifting of sanctions against this country, assistance was to be directed in three directions, he said.

These were the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons, reconstruction for both Zimbabwe and the frontline States and "international assistance to overcome their problems, which is broader development assistance," he said.

In consultation with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees launched an immediate programme of assistance for an initial period of one year.

The cost of the programme amounted to between U.S.\$150 million and U.S.\$200 million, he said, divided into U.S.\$12 million for the repatriation of refugees, U.S.\$110 million for reconstruction, resettlement and rehabilitation and U.S.\$30 million for "assistance in kind"—primarily food and other basic necessities.

In response to an appeal by the High Commissioner for Refugees, a number of countries, among them Britain, the United States, Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands, as well as the EEC had pledged aid.

Much of the assistance would go towards the rehabilitation, he said. In his own role and with his team from the Secretary-General's mission, he said "we are here to consult with the Government over what needs to be done".

"Some things are obvious; all we need to do is to get the cost so that we can appeal to the international community for finance."

He cited among the urgent requirements the need to rebuild schools and clinics destroyed during the war and to examine the restructuring of railways and the refurbishing of essential Government machinery, some of which was old and over-used.

Other needs which had to be looked into were posts and

telecommunications systems and animal health methods. Similar studies had already been carried out in the border regions of neighbouring countries.

Mr Goundrey said his report, which he hoped to have ready by the end of June would be sent, with a letter from the Secretary-General of the U.N., to all member states as well as to interested non-governmental bodies.

From there the process of allocating aid would begin, some of it coming directly from the budgets of the various U.N. agencies involved in the practical side of U.N. services.

However, the bulk of funds came "through bi-lateral channels", which were direct grants from foreign governments to the Government of Zimbabwe.

In addition, a "special account" could be set up by the U.N. which provided funds for particular aspects of U.N. work. Although the amounts available through such special funds could not be predicted, he said he intended to establish such a fund on his return to U.N. headquarters.

Mr Goundrey said that most of the major U.N. agencies would work in Zimbabwe in an effort to bring about the necessary reconstruction.

"There is a lot of work to be done in Zimbabwe in re-directing activities according to the priorities of the new Government. Clearly there is going to have to be more in the rural areas than in the

past. There is still going to have to be more concern paid to the unemployment problem," he said.

Mr. Goundrey, who leaves on Sunday, said he would probably be back in Zimbabwe with his draft report before it was released by the Secretary-General, hopefully at the end of June.

4420

MUGABE ACCUSES SA OF BACKING 'REBELS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe, last night accused South Africa of training and harboring Zimbabwean dissidents to commit acts of sabotage in his country.

"They have trained groups of saboteurs, some of whom have already been infiltrated into this country and have been led to carry out some sabotage," Mr Mugabe said in a BBC television interview.

"But for our very sharp security measures, disaster would have occurred in this country."

The BBC said the South African Government had made a "quick and firm denial" of Mr Mugabe's claims and added that there was "no little surprise" in Pretoria.

Mr Mugabe said he had "clear evidence" of the South African action and would produce the evidence soon.

He claimed South Africa had not accepted his rise to power and said Pretoria had made plans to "redirect things in this country."

"What I am suggesting is that South Africa did not accept the result of our election--they didn't anticipate the result and didn't accept it--and it was at that stage I think they had some plan to kind of redirect things in this country.

"But I cannot say just now everything I would want to say until we have a Press conference and tell the public what has happened."

Mr Mugabe repeated his allegations when interviewer John Humphreys pressed him to confirm that he was actually claiming that South Africa was training Zimbabwean dissidents to sabotage such targets as roads and bridges in his country.

"Yes, I am saying precisely that," he said.

Mr Humphreys: "There is no element in this, is there, of...as you well know as a student of politics, leaders of countries have been known in the past to direct attention away from problems in their own country to another country by suggesting an outward aggression against them.

"I am not suggesting that you are lying to me, but this happened before. You've got absolute clear evidence of this?"

Mr Mugabe: "Yes, I have. I have clear evidence. I'm not suggesting that South Africa is continuing these acts except for the fact that it's still harboring some of our people there, some of whom are trained and some more of whom are undergoing training.

"The intention seems clear to me that these people are there to be used for sabotage work and other subversive activities."

When Mr Humphreys suggested that Zimbabwe could not tolerate the alleged South African action, Mr Mugabe replied: "Well, as a country obviously we cannot stand that, we cannot tolerate it.

"But there it is. South Africa has more knowhow, a greater military potential than ourselves, it's a greater nation than ourselves and they are more militarily capable than we are and one cannot stop every action that they would want to undertake."

CSO 4420

BOOK ON ECONOMICS OF PAN-AFRICANISM REVIEWED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 14 May 80 p 10

[By Yunga Tegen]

[Text] Based on the conception of a continental political union and on the need to develop the continent's economy within such a conceptual framework, Reginald and Seidman have put together in one small volume a mass of economic data drawn from a wide variety of sources, on every region of Africa. As such, the proposals contained in this thought provoking thesis, present a challenging opportunity to practical advocates of Pan-Africanism. No doubt, the book is the product of a paper presented to the Cairo Conference of the Organization of African Unity in July 1964.

Surprisingly, both authors are American economists who have served in Africa. They, therefore, have had first hand information having conducted research on the spot.

In Part One of the book, the Economics of Balkanization Reginald and Seidman analyse the defects of the present colonial inherited micro-economies which are characterised by sectorial development and are so foreign dominated to the extent that production is orientated towards exports which are vital to the Western world. In such an export orientated economic system, the foreign firms tend to gain more of the potential surpluses and consequently, the economy fails to make any contribution to capital accumulation which can be directed at industrial growth.

Special note is taken of the indisputable fact that the present small African States, closed by arbitrary frontiers, strive with great difficulty to develop their resources, but the small local market and the lack of politico-economic coordination hamper development. Furthermore, inadequate inter-state transportation network coupled with the existence of tariff walls, limits commercial traffic across national frontiers. Thus, the economy is doomed to remain a small scale type, dependent on foreign firms and will never achieve necessary rapid growth.

Reginald and Seidman in Part Two, "Neo-Colonialism: Small size and Economic Dependence", attempt to survey essentially the part played by foreign vested interests in the economy of Africa. Foreign business concerns, they rightly state, dominate the economy in every geographical region and being profit seekers, they never bother about the balanced development of the small states over whom they have a bargaining advantage.

The authors make a succinct survey of the monetary zones and financial institutions in Africa and outline their detriments to the economy. For example, the Franc Zone covering Francophone Africa, is closely tied to the French monetary policy. Thus, France very easily controls the economies of her former colonies.

Referring to Eurafrika relations, Reginald and Seidman regard the association of African States to the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) as economically unimportant for Africa. The authors point out that the association is a European attempt to create raw material sources and markets large enough to promote competition with the United States. While association may reduce dependence on former colonial powers, it constitutes, above all, a zone in which private capital from the E.E.C. may enter relatively freely. But such association does not contribute to a balanced development as the E.E.C. is essentially preoccupied with the promotion of agriculture, and unfortunately the export of agricultural products yields no significant gains to associated members.

As a matter of fact, African mineral and agricultural resources can be channelled to provide a powerful impetus to economic reconstruction. In this direction, economic independence is imperative as it will give room for thorough reconstruction and orientate production to continental benefits. Put in other words this means, Africans, not foreign firms, should control economic policy.

Continental Economic Unity (Part III) is therefore the ultimate goal to which every African State must drive. The development of the economy of Africa must be continentally planned. This continentalism should include a political framework charged with creating the institutions and administration necessary to co-ordinate united economic integration and lead to specialization in the most suitable lines.

There will consequently be possibilities to create strategic new industrial and productive sectors which will benefit from increasing utilization of technological advances and the employment of economies of scale in the fields of research, education and training. Another gain which will attend economic integration will be the possibility to establish large-scale industries for producing consumer and capital goods.

Reginald and Seidman pinpoint that no single state can undertake to invest scarce capital in a large scale efficient modern industrial complex to provide a significant regional growth pole, unless it is assured of markets

for its products. Continental planned location will therefore be profitable because it will provide the necessary markets and open new prospects for joint industrial and agricultural schemes.

The continental planning body will be charged with collecting and processing information, and, co-ordinating survey and research work so as to fill the gap in the current available technical and economic data. This body will also serve a useful purpose even if economic integration were to be on a regional basis. This implies that territorial development plans shall also be within the lines of the continental plan. In short, a permanent loose political union is very necessary for Africa, if the economy is to be effectively reconstructed. It is with this union that the continental planning organ can work effectively.

At the continental level, a considerable number of economic growth poles will easily be developed to assure effective economic unification. For example, multinational river projects as the Congo, Volta, Zambesi, etc.... can easily be fostered.

Other regions rich in resources can also be given attention with effectiveness. Such growth poles will open up facilities for linkages--a factor, which as already illustrated, can only be achieved through continental industrial location policy, based on beneficial specialization to ensure that basic industrial capacity is developed and substantial new productive possibilities opened up to each state.

Another advantage of continental planning put forward by Reginald and Seidman, is the creation of an African Common Market. This Common Market is a form of economic integration which will allow a radical change from isolated, externally, dependent extractive trading economies, to unified, continentally interdependent, balanced economies with large and growing industrial sectors" Within this framework, trade barriers must be removed to create incentives for intra-African trade; a continental transport and communication network must be established to facilitate the internal flow of goods; a trade policy should be formulated to provide a continental market for the large scale industrial and agricultural projects.

As regards extra-African trade the authors recommend that not only imports should be reduced but efforts must be expanded to promote new markets with the industrial world. A Common policy has to be pursued in the exports of products so that only processed and manufactured goods may be exported. This calls for the creation of a continental export agency which will harmonise production and market plans among producers. Such an agency would constitute a stronger bargaining force capable of negotiating trade agreements with other economies.

Reginald and Seidman stress the creation of monetary and financial institutions as these are indispensable components of economic independence. This implies the creation of a continental currency--the real seal to Africa's

monetary policy and an independent Central and Development Banks which will manage investments, intra as well as extra African trade. Also an African owned continental insurance company would be of immense service as this would afford substantial sums of capital for investment.

In conclusion the authors advise that African economic unification should not be allowed to remain in the realm of pure speculation and debate on desirable long term policy. The longer the decision to unite continues to be postponed, the harder it will be to make because of the growth in an economic autarchic production. Continental unification is imperative if dynamic economic development is to be attained and the huge needs of Africa are ever to be met.

Judged by all standards, this is a good book--a blue-print addressed to every African. The reading of this well written volume will contribute to an understanding of the present economy of Africa and of the absolute necessity for change in a new direction.

Basic and indeed crucial to this new direction should be the adoption of a Common strategy of development for the African region. This is the bedrock on which the whole economic structure of the states must be built if Africa wants to shoot into the orbit of development as did USA some years ago.

Some people may consider the Reginald-Seidman thesis as utopian. Notwithstanding, I am convinced that only few Africans may fail to see the obvious significance of balkanization. It is evident that an economy limited to specialization in the production of primary products for exports, is by definition very highly dependent. The loss of markets can be catastrophic. The national growth rate can never be higher than the growth in export receipts. As a result, the capacity to develop new industries outside the export regime tends to be low because of scanty technical skills and capital formation.

It is also an indisputable fact that the typical units of economic activity in Africa are the multinational Corporations whose policies are determined by their parent companies in the West and not by any local need to integrate industries. Therefore, since almost the whole economy is foreign owned and controlled, production goals and techniques, investment policies, labour relations, prices, profit allocation, purchasing, distribution and marketing policies are all decided from the standpoint of the insatiable profit goals of these international Corporations whether or not such goals are really consistent with local economic development.

The foregoing are genuine facts. Some change must be made so that Africans may benefit from their own resources.

BRIEFS

ANGOLA-NIGERIA RELATIONS--President Shehu Shagari has been fully briefed about military raids and other acts of aggression mounted against Angola by racist South Africa. The briefing took place at State House, Ribadu Road, Lagos on Tuesday when the Angolan Deputy Minister of Defence, Lt. Colonel Manuel A. Alfredo, delivered a special message from Angolan President, Mr. Jose Dor Santos to President Shagari. Lt. Colonel Alfredo and President Shagari also discussed the need to strengthen relations existing between Angola and Nigeria. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 May 80 p 7]

PORTUGUESE RELATIONS WITH AFRICA--Lisbon, 16 Apr--Introducing the discussion of economic relations at the Portugal Africa conference, Silva Lopes, former governor of the Bank of Portugal, noted the limited importance of trade with the African countries, and spoke of the obstacles to rapid growth, referring specifically to expansion of lines of credit. Lopes advocated an intensification of the movement of persons, and admitted the possibility of small and medium private investment, for which he recommended the institution of insurance to cover political risks. Other speakers at the conference supported Portugal's policy of establishing economic relations with Africa prior to membership in the Common Market. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Apr 80 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

INSTITUTION OF PEOPLE'S POWER ANALYZED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] In socialist countries, the power of the state rests with the organs of government elected by the people. These organs of government are founded on the practical experiences of the revolutionary struggle of the masses and the historical traditions of each country.

In all these countries, these organs are essentially the same. They are organs of the popular masses, i.e., the workers and peasants, directed by their Marxist-Leninist party; they are organs to exercise political power, to organize the building of socialism, to resolve the problems of the people and to protect and defend the revolutionary conquests.

The form of organization of people's power corresponds to the political, class and historical circumstances of each country.

In Angola, it will take the form of a People's Assembly and provincial assemblies, bodies that correspond to the political and class circumstances, the historical experiences and specific characteristics of the Angolan people, their traditions and their mentality. The creation of the organs of people's power will at once serve to enrich the general experience of the revolutionary struggle of the masses and the forms and methods by which they exercise popular democracy and establish a path for socialist development.

The Marxist-Leninist parties give great attention to the development of organs of popular government, because they constitute the political base of the socialist state; it is through these organs of government that the working masses, led by the labor class and their Marxist-Leninist party, exercise political rule. In the elected bodies, the representatives elected by the workers debate all the basic issues of the domestic and foreign policy of the state, approve the laws of the state and control the activities of the government and the other agencies of the state apparatus.

In this context, the creation of the organs of people's power are of basic importance for the fulfillment and consolidation of the power of the popular

democratic state; their creation should be part of the process of completely dismantling the structures of the old apparatus of the bourgeois colonial state.

In analyzing the importance of creating the People's Assembly and the provincial assemblies, the following aspects must be taken into account:

--With the creation of the organs of people's power, for the first time in their history it is really possible for the Angolan people, directed by the MPLA-Labor Party and through their democratically elected representatives, to participate directly in the exercise of government.

--The creation of the organs of people's power will help to strengthen the ties between the people and the state, and will increasingly enable the state to serve the people and to resolve their problems.

--The creation of the organs of people's power is also vitally important for the subsequent mobilization and political organization of the masses to implement the political line of the MPLA-Labor Party, to increase revolutionary vigilance and to strengthen internal security.

--The creation of the organs of people's power should contribute to mobilizing and dynamizing the masses to increase production and productivity and to strengthen discipline at work.

--The creation of the organs of people's power also constitutes a basic step in the development of popular democracy, that is, true democracy for the working people.

--The creation of the organs of people's power will also have a profound influence in revising the system by which the organs of the state apparatus function; i.e., the ministries and directorates of the state companies and institutions. This activity of the organs of people's power will also lead the state apparatus to devote itself increasingly to resolving the real problems of the people.

--The creation of the organs of people's power, specifically the People's Assembly, will help to unite the nation and increase the international prestige of the People's Republic of Angola as an independent and sovereign state with a stable political base.

In all socialist countries, the elected organs of government carry out their duties and functions under the guidance of the Marxist-Leninist parties. The directing role of the Marxist-Leninist party constitutes a basic guarantee that the organs of people's power will represent the true interests of the masses, will give continuity to the process of social change in all areas and will protect and defend the revolutionary conquests of the people.

In Angola, the MPLA-Labor Party and its National Commission for the Institution of People's Power have the responsibility and the historic mission

to find the forms and methods that will enable us to succeed in this historic task, creatively applying Marxist-Leninist principles to the specific reality of our country.

The directing role of the party consists in that the resolutions and guidelines of the leading organs of the party, i.e., the Congress, the Central Committee and its Political Bureau and Secretariat, also constitute the basic orientation for the activity of the organs of people's power. The party also exercises its directing role through the dynamizing activities of its members in the organs of government.

In this sense, the MPLA-Labor Party is and will continue to be the sole director of people's power in Angola. The party is the directing force in the construction of the socialist society. As Comrade President Agostinho Neto declared:

"The party is the leader. It is the party that directs the nation. It directs all the institutions of government. It directs the masses. Therefore, in our country, which seeks to be a socialist society, it is the party which is the mainspring, moving each man, each citizen to carry out our goals."

The power of government in Angola is the major tool in the hands of the working masses, led by the labor class and its party, to direct and organize the building of socialism, to protect and defend the conquests of the revolution. (DEPPI)

6362

CSO: 4401

DUTIES OF PEOPLE'S POWER ORGANS OUTLINED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] The duties of the elected organs of government are determined by the context and the goals of the respective stage of the revolution, defined in the resolutions and orientations of the party, the directing force in the building of the socialist society. The basic responsibilities of the organs of people's power are as follows:

1. To consolidate national independence and unity, insuring the social progress of the workers, the strengthening of the power of the popular democratic state, and increased production, productivity and discipline.
2. Based on party guidelines, the organs of people's power also have economic duties. At various levels, they will be called on to decide on questions related to economic and social development plans, specifically in such areas as agriculture, industry, trade, supply and medical care.
3. It is also the responsibility of the organs of public power to mobilize the masses in active support for the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] and the ODP [People's Defense Organization]. Thus, the organs of people's power should play a significant part in increasing the country's defense and security capability and in completely liquidating the counterrevolutionary bands.
4. The organs of people's power should promote and encourage generalized and organized action by the masses in the struggle against saboteurs, speculators and antisocial individuals, and for greater order and discipline.
5. The organs of people's power should evaluate the opinions, ideas and wishes of the working masses, namely, industrial labor and the peasants, and should help to resolve the specific problems in the life of the people. They should insure that, as far as possible and without creating any bureaucratic obstacles, the administrative organs of the government assist our citizens and contribute to resolving the problems of the people.
6. The most successful experiences of the masses, above all in the area of production, should be the object of continuing study by the organs of people's power. (DEPPI)

ANGOLA

SHORTAGE OF GOODS IN MALANJE PROVINCE DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 May 80 p 4

[Excerpt] Malanje (ANGOP)--The provincial commissioner for Malanje, Comrade Domingos Afonso Neto (Kota Neto), a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, gave an interview to the ANGOP, in the course of which he pointed out the problems affecting the socio-political and economic development of this province.

"In Angola we have common problems which can only be resolved by the central government, which is national. Without its support, the provinces alone cannot resolve the problems affecting their socioeconomic development," Comrade Kota Neto stressed in reviewing the difficulties affecting the province he heads.

The province of Malanje, as he said, is productive. It has fertile land and a capacity to supply the entire country with foodstuffs. It produces corn, beans, coffee, sunflower seeds, potatoes, cotton and other products. All of the machinery necessary for these products is damaged and the lack of spare parts and technicians to repair it is the main difficulty in increasing production in the agricultural sector.

The situation in livestock and poultry breeding is rather good, since this year Malanje has 6,160 head of cattle and egg production of between 2,000 and 3,000 per day, although there are problems where technical aid and the low level of conscience of some individuals who steal cattle are concerned.

Increased Supplies Needed

The problem of supplying the people was taken up by the Malanje provincial commissioner, with special attention to the rural sector.

"We need to supply the rural sector and as our province is a productive one and the majority live off the land, there is a need to increase supplies, because the peasant, as he works, will accumulate money and will need to buy some things he wants," Comrade Kota Neto said.

Just as the city dwellers have purchased industrial goods, he went on, the peasants in Malanje have also acquired gasoline stoves and refrigerators and other domestic appliances, although there are not enough of them, due to the low level of imports throughout the country.

Currently a large number of naked children are to be found in certain municipalities in the province due to lack of clothing. To correct this situation, as the provincial commissioner said, an order was issued to the government and the party so that all of the garments made in the city are channeled to the rural sector.

As to the system of distributing goods on the basis of workers' cards, the highest Malanje provincial official expressed his concern about the purchase of these by private citizens.

"In my province the card method has not yielded positive results," because, he added, it only benefits the state workers and not the private peasants, "who also need to have food and clothing."

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CSO: 4401

DIRECT IMPORT OF GOODS IMPROVES CABINDA SUPPLY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 May 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Cabinda (ANGOP)--"Currently we have no more problems with waiting lines where the purchase of goods of first necessity by the people is concerned. Now there are only lines when beer and manufactured goods are sold," the director of the Cabinda Mixed Retail Enterprise, Bernardo Teco, said in an interview granted recently to the Cabinda regional broadcasting facility of the RNA [Angolan National Radio]. In addition to this he said that the fact that direct imports of products have been made, bypassing the central domestic trade structure, is the reason for the relative improvement in the supply system.

Bernardo Teco explained moreover that since the proclamation of independence, supplies for the province of Cabinda have depended on the central structures of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, but that this system of work created a series of difficulties, since it was not possible to make regular shipments of goods, due to the crowding in the commercial port of Luanda among other factors.

He explained that this province, located in the northern part of the country, therefore benefitted, until these steps with regard to imports were taken, only from direct supply of goods of first necessity of Cuban origin, transported by a ship, the Indian Ocean. These goods served for two years to supply the entire province, despite the political and military situation Angola was experiencing at the time, because of the invasion by the lackeys of imperialism.

Lines for Manufactured Goods

One of the major difficulties noted by the official of the Cabinda Mixed Retail Enterprise is the shortage of manufactured goods, the sale of which creates waiting lines, because they are not imported directly from the countries with which contracts are signed. Foodstuffs, according to this official, are to be imported from Brazil.

He will shortly pay a visit to the rural sector, he said further, to analyze the problems affecting the lives of the peasants there as well. "We will not fail to distribute the quantities of the products we receive to all the people equitably," he stressed.

ANGOLA

CLASS OF OFFICERS GRADUATES FROM HUAMBO MILITARY SCHOOL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 May 80 p 1

[Text] The third course for higher officers in the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), in progress for some months at the Nicolau Gomes Spencer School in the province of Huambo, was recently concluded with a percentage of graduates regarded as positive.

The closing ceremonies for this third course for higher officers in our armed forces was attended by Col Dino Matross and Cdr Joao Luis Neto (Xieto), both members of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, and vice minister of defense and chief of the general staff of the FAPLA, respectively, among other officers.

In the course of his address, Col Dino Matross stressed that from now on, the FAPLA can count on more cadres and higher officers with relatively intensive training and a capacity to organize and direct the troops in accordance with the new requirements of leadership of our armed forces.

Commander Xieto, chief of the general staff, for his part, praised the new graduates for the devotion shown to the study of the materials offered throughout the course, expressing his satisfaction with the results achieved therein. He added further that these new higher officers in the FAPLA should orient the fulfillment of their tasks toward the defense of the people.

It should be noted that during the closing ceremonies, incentives were also distributed to those who did most outstanding work during the month of classes, including both officers and workers at the Nicolau Gomes Spencer School in the province of Huambo.

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CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

ENTERPRISE DIRECTOR DISMISSED FOR NEGLIGENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 May 80 p 1

[Text] A ruling on the trial pertaining to the deterioration of 2,000 tons of peanut bagasse in the port of Luanda, causing a loss to the nation of 10,937,468 kwanzas, signed by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, was issued yesterday. The ruling ordered the dismissal for negligence, on the basis of this situation, of the director-general of EXPORTANG-UEE, Comrade Jose Manuel Cerqueira.

In view of the importance of this presidential ruling, we are carrying its full text below:

- "1. Whereas the present level of development in our country does not allow complete satisfaction of the food needs of our people;
2. In view of the great effort the country has been making to deal with the shortages still existing, reflected also in a high expenditure of our foreign exchange resources, as a result of the involvement of the Angolan people in the tasks of national reconstruction;
3. Whereas it is compulsory that every national citizen not only participate in a self-sacrificing way in the process of national reconstruction but also in safeguarding and caring for the material assets created; and
4. Whereas the analysis of the trial pertaining to the deterioration of 2,000 tons of peanut bagasse causing a loss of 10,937,468 kwanzas reveals that there was negligence and excessive delay in the handling for export of the goods in question on the part of EXPORTANG-UEE;

I order that:

On the basis of the demonstrated facts, causing extreme damage to the interests of the national economy, the minister of foreign trade should dismiss the director-general of EXPORTANG-UEE, Comrade Jose Manuel Cerqueira, from his post."

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ANGOLA

VIGILANCE URGED FOR ALL PARTY MEMBERS, CITIZENS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "To Eliminate Intrigue and Divisive Action"]

[Text] Intrigue and divisive action are two very dangerous weapons currently being used by the domestic reactionaries to divide the people and isolate them from our party and government, in order the better to prevail.

Those promoting intrigue make use of slander and rumor to denigrate consistent militants and officials, usually representing themselves as very knowledgeable about the political situation in order better to deceive the masses. They invent stupid tales, profiting from the naivete of some individuals, to promote confusion, discouragement and apathy on the part of militants and honest citizens. One of their most frequent tactics involves the abusive use of the names of leaders, with whom they claim to be closely affiliated and who are, they say, those from whom they obtained the very "confidential" information which they irresponsibly propagate.

Intrigue is inevitably linked with divisive action. Moreover, intrigue has no other goal, as President Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out in his 1 May address, but "to divide the people and the party, to weaken the revolution in strength and to prevail." On the other hand, those promoting intrigue commonly use divisive factors such as tribalism, regionalism or racial preconceptions in order better to achieve their various goals.

Intrigue and divisive action are two truly criminal acts--and this must be said! Who is carrying out these deeds of intrigue and divisiveness?

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was very clear about this on 1 May. As he courageously said, the imperialists are excluded from the cells of the party, the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] and other organizations. This means that those who are implementing the concepts of intrigue and divisiveness are Angolan

citizens. They are Angolans "with a petit bourgeois mentality and some opportunistic and ambitious elements" who devote themselves to these reactionary practices.

As President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said, "these Angolans are acting as conscious or unconscious agents of imperialism and their ideas can influence the less enlightened elements among our people in a negative way, and even deceive the least vigilant members of our party."

It is clear, then, once and for all, that those Angolans who utilize rumor, slander, intrigue, corruption, tribalism and racial preconceptions are "conscious or unconscious agents of the imperialists," which is the same as saying they are enemies of the revolution.

The only way to combat these efforts of our enemies to divide us is to utilize "domestic unity and the cohesion of the party and national unity, forged according to just principles," against them. These principles involve precisely the defense of the interests of the workers. Therefore, this battle, which is an important manifestation of the class struggle, must be directed by the party, such as to resolve the secondary contradictions in our society in favor of the leading interests of the proletariat.

The members of the party and all honest and conscientious citizens must be vigilant against all the efforts to promote intrigue and division. They must denounce all the rumors, making use of their political courage to lay bare the slander, which is promulgated by elements affiliated with the domestic reactionaries. They must also resolutely combat the racist, tribalist and regionalist concepts utilized by some opportunistic and ambitious individuals. It is necessary for the entire people to be completely identified with the policy of the party, thus forging a cohesive unity between the party and the masses, which will serve as a true insuperable rampart against the agents of division and instability.

As Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos said on 1 May, the "solid unity of the party and the people is an essential condition giving us strength to continue to make the revolution more profound, to the point of liquidating the internal reactionaries, the puppets and the neocolonizing efforts of the international imperialists."

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO ZIMBABWE--The government of the People's Republic of Angola recognized the independent and sovereign state of Zimbabwe in the first seconds of its existence, through a telegram to Robert Mugabe from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the full text of which reads as follows: "At this moment when our brother people of Zimbabwe are preparing to celebrate their great victory over colonialism and racism, it is with great pleasure that I have the honor to offer warm congratulations, and to announce that the government of the People's Republic of Angola recognizes the new independent and sovereign state of Zimbabwe from the first instant of its existence. Mindful of the prospects for economic cooperation broached in Lusaka, and wishing to strengthen the ties of friendship and militant solidarity that unite our people in the struggle against neocolonialism and imperialism, the government of the People's Republic of Angola wishes to express its interest in establishing diplomatic relations with the government of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Highest and fraternal consideration. [Jose Eduardo dos Santos]" [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Apr 80 p 1] 6362

CNO: 4401

BRIEFS

STAPLE, CEMENT PRICE INCREASES--Next Monday, 14 April, sugar, first-and second-grade corn and cement will undergo substantial price increases, of about 10 to 15 percent, VOZ DI POVO learned from Osvaldo Sequeira, secretary of state for commerce, tourism and crafts. The price increases were decided at the last meeting of the Council of Ministers, held yesterday in the capital, as a result of information presented by Sequeira on the international inflation crisis and its repercussions on Cape Verde's economy. The poor harvest in most cereal-producing countries, particularly the Soviet Union and India, successive increases in petroleum and gold prices, the spectacular rise in international quotations for some essential products and the devaluation of the Cape Verdian escudo in relation to the dollar were the main reasons that our government raised the price of these products. Despite the increases, however, the prices for staple products are still below the international market prices, the secretary of state for commerce assured VOZ DI POVO. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9-16 Apr 80 p 1] 6362

LUSO-CAPE VERDIAN ACCORD--Lisbon, 10 April--A protocol for cooperation between Portugal and Cape Verde in the construction work to improve the port of Praia was signed today at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Lisbon. The purpose of the construction is to strengthen the existing port infrastructures and, later, to expand the port and improve its facilities. Construction is scheduled to begin in the early months of next year and should be completed in 1983. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Apr 80 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

DETAILS OF SPANISH COOPERATION SET FORTH

Madrid ABC in Spanish 27 Apr 80 SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT pp 24-26

[Article by Juan Fernando Dorrego]

[Text] Nine months after the coup d'etat that toppled Masie, Equatorial Guinea is beginning a new stage under the government of the Supreme Military Council headed by Lt Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, along with vice presidents Florencio Maye Ela and Eulogio Oyo Riquesa. A Russian armored vehicle rusts away on the main street in Niefang, in Rio Muni Province, a mute witness to the historic events of 3 August 1979. This was the date of the decisive battle that gave victory to President Nguema's coup d'etat.

In spite of the many difficulties that exist in all areas, life is beginning to return to normal today, both on the island, the province of Bioko, and on the mainland, the province of Rio Muni. Completely abandoned for 11 years, the road system is in disrepair and at times almost unusable during the rainy season. This is one of the main obstacles to the country's normalization, especially on the mainland. Just about all of the mainland is covered by jungle, which makes communication other than on established roads impossible.

Greater Activity

Nevertheless, more and more vehicles are beginning to take to the streets of Bata and Malabo, despite the shortage of spare parts. Every day there is more business and other activity to go along with the repair work on buildings, the street cleaning and the hustle and bustle of the people.

During the Masie era, cocoa plantations were turned into veritable concentration camps. Today, after many years of not having seen their relatives and not having any news of them, many people are returning to their home towns. On the island too, people are being reunited with their loved ones after so many years filled with uncertainties.

Reorganizing the State

In Malabo, the capital, the administration is again reorganizing after the chaos that was. Activity is gradually returning to the seats of the various ministries. This is one of the objectives of the Supreme Military Council, which is trying to rebuild the state's administrative machinery, dominated during the previous period by abuse, nepotism and corruption.

The startup of the administration runs parallel to the reconstruction of the state, which is still engulfed in a legislative vacuum. Over the last few months, the services sector, the creation of a food network and the distribution of water and electricity have been given an enormous push.

Three Hundred Volunteers

From the outset, in light of the disastrous situation in which the country found itself, Lieutenant Colonel Nguema asked Spain for its urgent aid. Despite the anti-Spanish propaganda of the previous era, love and affection for Spain are among the most impressive facts about Equatorial Guinea. Throughout the country, even in the most inaccessible towns on the mainland, this respect has been kept alive and is now growing because of the efforts that many Spaniards are exerting here.

Major cooperation is now beginning to consolidate between Spain and Equatorial Guinea, after Spain's initial emergency assistance. Since last December 300 Spanish volunteers, civilians, members of religious orders and military personnel alike, have been attending to the country's most pressing needs in all areas. Cooperation is particularly active in the health care and educational fields.

Heading up this difficult operation (this is the first time that Spain has undertaken comprehensive, not bilateral cooperation with a country) is Ambassador Jose Luis Graullera, a genuine "super-promoter" of Spanish cooperation with the Equatorial Guinean State.

Historic Duty

"Spain has come to Equatorial Guinea," Ambassador Graullera told ABC's Sunday Supplement, "because of a historic duty. Hence, this cooperation cannot be understood otherwise. In my judgment, ours was not a happy decolonization, and therefore Spain is now faced with this historic duty."

Spanish cooperation, which is being pursued at all levels, is having its greatest social impact on education and health care. The first

stage in this gigantic task being carried out by the Spanish Red Cross focuses on hospital cleanups. There was everything to be done; before curing the sick, floors had to be mopped, walls cleaned, beds painted, and doors and windows fixed. There was total abandonment and disrepair.

Medical Aid

Only 9 months ago the outlook for health care was bleak. The situation is currently beginning to improve, although total normalization is still far off. The measles epidemic has abated among the infant population, although poliomyelitis, whooping cough and typhus are still raging among children.

The medical work being done by physicians and nuns with the title of ATS [expansion unknown] under very difficult conditions, such as at the Mikomeseng leprosarium, is our most important contribution to the people of Equatorial Guinea.

This cooperatio and assistance is being received with genuine affection and gratitude, but a bigger push is still urgently required to eliminate once and for all the poverty, misery and distressing living conditions in a nation of people in black Africa who, despite their distance from Spain, feel and think in Spanish.

8743

CSO: 4410

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR SPANISH COOPERATION

Madrid ABC in Spanish 27 Apr 80 SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT pp 22-23

[Interview with the president of Equatorial Guinea, Lt Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbazogo by Juan Fernando Dorrego; date and place not given]

[Text] Our special correspondents, Juan Fernando Dorrego and Angel Carchenilla, spent 9 days traveling through Equatorial Guinea. During their stay in Malabo, the capital, they were received by President Obiang Nguema, met with Equatorial Guinea authorities, spoke with Spanish Ambassador Jose Luis Graullera and saw for themselves the aid that Spain is currently providing Equatorial Guinea through the efforts and enthusiasm of 300 Spanish volunteers. On the mainland, in the province of Rio Muni, our special correspondents were the first journalists to reach the Mikomeseng leprosarium, where they saw the extraordinary medical efforts being made there under very difficult circumstances. On the occasion of President Obiang Nguema's imminent visit to Spain, ABC's Sunday Supplement offers its readers, in an exclusive, genuine news scoop, this extraordinary piece of reporting on the new stage of national reconstruction that the people of Equatorial Guinea are initiating with Spanish assistance.

He gets up early every day. His work day begins at dawn, at 630 hours. But before that, when the tropical heat has not yet become suffocating, he like to jog to keep in shape. He runs from his modest two-story house located behind the presidential building, to Fernanda Point, one of Malabo's most beautiful spots. There, he does gymnastics outdoors and then heads back to his office.

Tireless Worker

He works there every morning from Monday to Saturday and thoroughly and personally takes care of all the affairs of state. On Friday he presides over the meetings of the Technical Board, the equivalent of our Council of Ministers. Only on Sunday does he usually travel, in the company of his wife Constanza, to the town of Moka. This is when he has the opportunity to go horseback riding and enjoy a few free hours far from the capital, in the solitude and peace of the mountains.

He alters his program of Sunday rest only when the Equatorial Guinea national soccer team is playing or when there is an international match for the African Cup of Champions. Soccer is his big passion. He used to like to play himself, but he now concedes that at the most he would try his luck at goalie, because the years, as he himself acknowledges, do take their toll.

A Simple, Austere Man

This is the life of the president of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea, 38-year old Lt Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, a simple and austere man. Above all, he feels that he is a military man and confesses plainly that he has no political ambitions and that he wants Equatorial Guinea to rise up and become stable. When the country's situation allows, he would like the army to return to its barracks and yield power to politicians.

A member of the Fang ethnic group and born on the mainland, in the province of Rio Muni, he is a cordial, very observant man with a great sense of humor. He received his schooling at the La Salle Institute in Bata and then traveled to Spain to do his military studies at Zaragoza General Academy. He has pleasant memories from this period of his life and will be able to relive them when he visits Zaragoza in a few days.

Affection for Spain

On the occasion of his upcoming visit to Spain, he made some exclusive remarks to ABC's Sunday

Supplement in which he expresses his satisfaction with his historical trip. He is looking forward to his first trip to Europe as president of the Supreme Military Council, a trip that he justifies by citing the need for a dialog among what he calls the Afro-Latin American community of nations and the special relationship that should exist between Equatorial Guinea and its mother country, Spain. Love and respect for Spain are constants in his ideology, as well as one of the reasons why he asked for Spanish assistance after the coup d'etat that was staged last August in Equatorial Guinea.

[Question] Mr President, what did last 3 August's "freedom coup" mean to Equatorial Guinea?

[Answer] I think that the name explains it all. Through the "freedom coup" the people of Equatorial Guinea have regained their freedoms and their human values. This is the basic meaning of the coup that toppled the former regime.

Economic Program

[Question] How would you evaluate the first 9 months of the Supreme Military Council government?

[Answer] It is hard at this point to give a specific evaluation. What I can assure you of is that the people of Equatorial Guinea are now a happy people. With regard to the progress that we have made, we have secured major cooperation in health care and schooling. There is obviously a great deal that remains to be done. Specifically, we still have to organize an economic program based on our agriculture, because our people's hope lies in maximum agricultural output.

[Question] What will your priorities be?

[Answer] In short, the government's program is the one that His Majesty the King of Spain outlined during his visit to our country last December. One of the program's main points is health care, because at the time that change was brought about in our country, the people were suffering from a very deficient health care situation, with several epidemics. Today we can rest assured that this problem is on the road to solution. A number of epidemics have already disappeared. Education is another very important aspect. The arrival of the Spanish volunteers has enabled us to begin a school program. Teaching activities are again being carried out at schools and institutes. Lastly, the agricultural program is still the one in

which we have the most to do. I think that, nevertheless, we can be optimistic and anticipate that we will be able to achieve all of our objectives in the not too distant future.

Peace and Calm

[Question] What is the country's political situation like at the moment? Can we speak of total stability? What role is Equatorial Guinea going to play on the African continent?

[Answer] I think that the political situation is an issue that we would have to take a more in-depth look at, for the simple reason that discussing the country's political situation and stability means discussing quite a few factors. I can assure you that there is a great deal of calm in Equatorial Guinea. Peace and calm reign here. Much still remains to be done, of course, and thus the people of Equatorial Guinea are obviously expecting a lot of the Supreme Military Council. As far as our role on the African continent is concerned, our country, like other African countries, will always act within the framework of African cooperation, in accordance with the principles of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

[Question] Are there prospects for a steady normalization of the work force on the island? What measures is the Supreme Military Council taking?

[Answer] The Supreme Military Council is exerting great efforts to normalize the labor situation. One of the first measures that the government adopted was to appeal to the people of Equatorial Guinea to lend a hand in the agricultural program that we have set up. In addition, we are still awaiting negotiations with the Nigerian Government so that we can again renew the labor pact between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea.

Extraordinary Aid

[Question] Mr President, how do you assess Spain's role in this new stage for Equatorial Guinea?

[Answer] Spain is the country that has really devoted itself the most to Equatorial Guinea since last 3 August. Spain is making extraordinary efforts, especially in regard to health care. At the moment, the Spanish volunteers have met the entire country's essential hospital needs, and we are working out a program that I hope will be successful in maintaining health care at this level. I can say the same thing about schooling. There are also other projects that will be started up soon. I think that cooperation with Spain is, of course, fruitful.

Spurring Cooperation

[Question] What results do you expect from your upcoming visit to Spain?

[Answer] My trip to Spain is going to be a historic visit. In the first place, it is going to be the first visit by an Equatorial Guinean leader to Spain, our mother country. Secondly, I think that this is time to shape and to spur cooperation between our two countries. There are still certain difficulties with regard to cooperation, and I think that we have to talk directly about them with the highest Spanish authorities, so that we can discuss things and ask the Spanish Government to augment this cooperation.

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CSO: 4410

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRAZILIAN ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING, ADMINISTRATION FIELD

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Apr 80 p 8

[Text] A Brazilian delegation led by Luis Filipe Denucci Martins, assistant director of planning and programming at the Inter-American School of Public Administration, is visiting our country, within the existing framework of cooperation between our government and Brazil's Getulio Vargas Foundation.

The delegation has held discussions with directors of the various departments of the State Commission for Economic Coordination and Planning [CECEP]. The CECEP representatives reported on Guinea-Bissau's most pressing problems in management and administration. As immediate areas for possible cooperation, they noted project administration and management of financial and public enterprises. They also discussed the possibility of cooperation in the area of professional training, the presentation of seminars in Guinea-Bissau, aid to the School of Administration and the conduct of studies.

During its stay in Guinea-Bissau, the Brazilian delegation will meet with directors of the departments in the areas to receive cooperation, to survey their respective needs for assistance. Based on this study and on data collected regarding Guinea-Bissau's economy, the master lines will be drawn for cooperation in the area of planning, administration and finances.

The delegation will also contact such agencies as the General Directorates of Industry and Customs, the School of Administration of the National Education Commission and the Technical Institute of Professional Training.

At the conclusion of its visit, tomorrow, Wednesday, the representatives of the Getulio Vargas Foundation will present a document for discussion in a meeting chaired by Comrade Vasco Cabral, state commissioner for economic coordination and planning. On approval, the document will be presented for consideration by the governments of the two countries as the basis for a cooperation accord.

It is noted that this mission to our country is pursuant to a program established during the Brazilian visit of Maria Luisa Santos, director general of the budget and treasury of the State Commission of Finances.

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

NEW PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR--The government of Guinea-Bissau has consented to the appointment of Luis Meneses Cordeiro as Portugal's new ambassador in Bissau, it was officially announced in Lisbon. Cordiero, aged 48, was secretary of the Portuguese Embassy in Kinshasa and counselor in Varsovia before the Revolution of April 1974. He is currently director of the Asia-Africa-Oceania Department of Portugal's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Apr 80 p 3] 6362

CULTURAL ACCORD--Bissau, 15 April--Guinea-Bissau has renewed, for the years 1980 and 1981, the scientific and cultural accord signed with the Soviet Union in 1974. The accord pertains especially to education, with the concession of study grants in the Soviet Union for Guinean students and the inclusion of Soviet teachers on the staffs of local high schools. About 1,500 Guinean scholarship students are currently in the Soviet Union, and 10 of them are attending universities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Apr 80 p 8] 6362

4401

MADAGASCAR

EEC DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS AID COOPERATION

Joint EEC-Madagascar Communiqué

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] A European Economic Community [EEC] Planning Mission, headed by Klaus Meyer, director general of the European Communities [EC] Commission, and a representative of the European Investment Bank visited the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [DRM], 10-13 April 1980. It met with a Malagasy delegation that was led by Rakotovoao-Razakaboana, minister attached to the Presidency of the Republic, in charge of Finance and Planning.

The delegation met with His Excellency Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona. It also met with Minister of Economy and Commerce Justin Rarivoson; Minister of Foreign Affairs Christian Remi Richard; and Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Simon Pierre.

The work connected with establishing a national program for community aid according to the Lome II Convention was carried out within the framework of several meetings and interviews between the EEC delegation and the Malagasy delegation. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere of fruitful cooperation.

During the meetings, the Malagasy delegation made known the orientation of its developmental policy with respect to the options defined by the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution. The chief of the Malagasy delegation stressed three main goals in particular:

- Self-sufficiency with regard to food.
- Reduction of dependence on energy.
- Dynamic balance of the balance of payments.

The Malagasy side wishes to see its cooperation with the European Community applied to the realization of these goals, in particular in the domains stipulated by the Lome II Convention.

At the conclusion of the work of the meetings and pursuant to the provisions of Title VII of the Lome II Convention, the financial aid from the EDF [European Development Fund] to be administered by the Committee will amount to between 73 and 81 million European units of account (MUCE), equivalent to 21,301.4 million and 23,635.8 million FMG [Malagasy francs], 19.8 MUCE of which are equivalent to 5,777 million FMG in the form of loans with special conditions and the balance in the form of nonrepayable aid.

The EEC delegation indicated that to these funds allotted for the financing of national developmental projects are added other nonprogrammable amounts at the national level, notably STABEX [expansion unknown] transfers, emergency assistance in case of need, assistance for food.

Moreover, the European Investment Bank (EIB) will be able to contribute to the financing of productive investment projects. The amount of the entire EIB aid (secured loans and/or risk capital) is approximately 15 million UCE [European Currency Unit], that is, 4,377,000,000 FMG.

Thus, within the framework of EEC-DRM cooperation, subsidies and loans would amount to about 28,000 million FMG during the 1980-1985 period.

Both delegations exchanged views on regional cooperation, for which approximately between 15 and 20 million UCE, that is, between 4,377,000,000 FMG and 5,836,000,000 FMG will be reserved for the financing of Indian Ocean regional projects.

The EEC delegation also indicated that the new ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries (associated with the EEC)]-EEC is opening other prospects for future financial actions in behalf of the Malagasy economy, in particular with regard to funds anticipated for the energy and mining sectors, provisions in behalf of insular ACP's, shares for commercial production, micro-realizations, new orientation in the matter of training, etc...

At the close of the work of the two delegations, the community aid program was signed jointly: in the name of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, by Rakotonao-Razakaboana, chief of the Malagasy delegation; and in the name of the European Communities Commission, by Klaus Meyer, director general for development, chief of the EEC delegation; and by Terence Brown, BEI representative for the European Investment Bank group.

Executed in Antananarivo,
12 April 1980

Ratsiraka's Reaction

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "The RDM Intends to Make Good Use of This..."]

[Text] Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, yesterday morning received in his office, in the state palace of Ambohitsorohitra, Klaus Meyer, director general for development in the European Communities Commission; along with Terence Brown, BEI (European Investment Bank) representative; and Goldsmith, permanent representative of the FED in Madagascar. The latter came to report on the results of the mission that the planning delegation of the EEC had just carried out in the Grande Ile.

Meyer said: "We agreed with your minister on a new 5-year program. We signed a document Saturday morning. This new program establishes the framework for the agreement between Madagascar and the EEC for the next 5 years. Roughly speaking, this total amounts to approximately 30 billion FMC.

"The program provides for great flexibility regarding specific projects and details. An allotment has been made for large sectors and within the sectors for projects to be defined, studied, and determined."

Klaus Meyer also remarked that this figure is thus an overall one. There is a national program and there is a BEI amount for 4.6 billion FMC; there is an amount for regional projects that are still to be determined. The national program amounts to 23.6 billion; the BEI, 4.37 billion; and the provision for regional projects can go up to 5.8 billion. Madagascar will be able to avail itself of a maximum amount for regional projects--concerning Maurice, Madagascar, the Seychelles, and Comores.

During this talk, the chief of state said in this regard: "We plan to make good use of this; we already have a certain number of programs. The main thing is to agree on what we are going to do, because we have the school of hostelry, the national merchant marine school, the civil aviation school, possibly a fishing program, and a telecommunications school. I hope, added the chief of State, that you will be even more flexible, since the program that the CSR's [Supreme Revolutionary Councils] and the ministers considered somewhat exceeds this figure. Just to mention agriculture: agriculture alone represents 37 percent of the entire figure. Therefore, agriculture, plus possibly industry and the economy, make up the major part."

It was specified during this talk that the European Investment Bank assumes responsibility for industrial projects. This concerns a rice processing plant and an oil mill.

To the question of whether there is an allotment for "studies," Meyer commented, "there is a reserve in the program. We have provided for the financing of studies, technical assistance, etc..., for needs that may arise during the year." Other points raised during this talk of the chief of state with the planning mission of the EEC and of the BEL: the financing of micro-realizations.

The EEC planning delegation left Antananarivo last night.

Loan, Government's Demands

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Apr 80 pp 1, 2, 6

[Text] A notable economic event marked this past week: the coming to Madagascar of the European Planning Mission of the 5th EDF. In fact, for the RDM, it was an access through the main gate to the practical application of the successful Lome II Convention, in which our country took a very active part.

The revolutionary authority had seriously studied the projects that were to be submitted for financing by the Europe of the Nine, through the expedient of the 5th EDF. A long meeting of the Committee of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council]-Ministers in Antsiranana had settled on the ways and means.

The importance of the instruments that the RDM can utilize within the framework of Lome II has not escaped the notice of our revolutionary leaders, especially President Didier Ratsiraka, who directed the work of the Committee of the CSR-Ministers regarding the matter and who, upon his return from Antsiranana Sunday, of course received the chief of the European Planning Mission, Klaus Meyer. An overall allotment of more than 30 billion FMG, the result of the combined action of the various instruments of financial aid from the European Development Fund and from the European Investment Bank, is not easy to come by in these times of galloping inflation and the exacerbated egoism of many nations throughout the world.

This allotment corresponds approximately to what the revolutionary administration had hoped for (see p 2). Below there is a more detailed report of this fruitful European-Malagasy meeting that marks an important moment in the annals of "the foreign aid that helps us to do without aid."

In the light of this past week's final results of the Euro-Malagasy talks, having to do with the implementation of the next 5-year program of the Lome II Convention, one may conclude that the next decade's multilateral

relations between the RDM and West Europe promises a fine future. After the technical talks of such a meeting, the various partners now know what they can expect from such cooperation.

Many things were said on both sides during this meeting, in particular after the official signing of the documents in question. Klaus Meyer, chief of the European delegation, after meeting with President Didier Ratsiraka a few hours earlier, returned to Brussels. It goes without saying that he will make a report to the various European organizations on the present intentions of the RDM to move ahead courageously and to put the community aid to good use. Not an insignificant amount of aid, may we say, since during the period of Lome II, 1980-1985, it will amount to more than 30 billion FMG. In implementing the bilateral aid that links the RDM to each of the member countries of the European Economic Community, the Europe of the "Nine" still holds--and by far--first place among the countries that cooperate closely with the Grande Ile. And what is also most normal is that Europe is our prime commercial client. For importation, as well as for exportation.

The signing of the Program of the 5th EDF remains this past week's No 1 economic event. It may be concluded from this meeting that the amount allotted by the Europe of the "Nine" to the RDM for this fifth EDF (Lome II) is about 23,635 million FMG, while that of the 4th EDF (Lome I) was about 19,200 million. The final gross allotment for the "programmable" aid is therefore greater, all the more so since administrative expenses, those pertaining to the delegation of the "Nine" in Antananarivo, this time are not included in the indicated amount, as they had been in the 4th EDF of Lome I.

The credits for loans with special conditions, granted by the European Investment Bank, have also been increased; they will amount to 5,777 million FMG for the 1980-1985 period. Let us remember that, as in the past, to these funds allotted for the financing of the development of national projects are added other amounts, also not repayable, with the exception...of course of nonprogrammable loans at the national level, in particular STABEX transfers (2,903,000 UCE) for emergency aid in case of need, and for aid for food (1,700,000 UCE), and for conditional loans (2,297,000 UCE). These last three figures--1 UCE: about 288 FMG--were secured by the Fund under the Lome I Convention.

It goes without saying that one does not know anything in this regard with respect to the 5th EDF (Lome II). This is what made it possible to say Saturday that the program of the 5th EDF--that of the programmable projects amounts to more than 30 billion FMG.

Distribution

This is the main distribution of the community aid. Forty-five percent of the overall amount of the program will be allotted to rural development. It concerns the promotion of activities aimed at the country's self-sufficiency with regard to food, especially in the rice and oleaginous sectors, both through improved productivity and through the valorization of new agricultural areas, thanks to the utilization of suitable technology: the harnessing of water, especially by micro-hydraulics, the production and distribution of selected seeds, the provision of agricultural equipment.

In this same sector, there is also provision for ensuring the production of industrial cultivations, as well as cultivations for exportation, "generators" of incoming currency and for facilitating the commercialization of agricultural products by establishing service routes in order to provide the means of communication to zones of production and to small farms, assuring a better distribution of products.

- Next, 7 percent of the credits will be used for micro-realizations for the purpose of improving the production conditions of collectivities by responding to their essential needs (the setting up of infrastructures and collective equipment).

- Twelve percent will be for infrastructure needs. The road network will thus be restored.

- Road studies will be made and spanning projects and other route work will be implemented to assure permanent communication, in all seasons, between certain regions of the country (10 percent).

- The promotion of commerce and industry, technical cooperation, research in the fields of mining, energy, and science will receive 7 percent of this new European aid.

- Rural health centers and urban hospitals will obtain 5 percent of the total amount.

- Then come scholarships and training (5 percent); education (4 percent); and a "reserve" fund (5 percent).

The BEI

In addition, loans amounting to 5,777 million FMC granted by the European Investment Bank for the next 5 years will be used for studies on energy and mining, in particular a feasibility study on the exploitation of the bituminous sandstone of Bemolanga. President Didier Ratsiraka stressed in his New Year's speech to the nation that, if it is feasible, its exploitation will open up the gates of the future to us. Especially in

the present increasingly acute energy (oil) crisis. A portion of this credit will also be allotted to the valorization of the production of chromite, through the installation of a ferrochromium factory in Moramanga. The agro-industry will also be allotted part of this credit.

Finally, there is the nonrepayable credit—5,836,000,000 FMC—provided for Indian Ocean regional projects. The countries concerned of course are those that belong to the Indian Ocean "ACP" group: Maurice, the Seychelles, the Comores, and the RDM.

Statement of RDM
Finance Requirements Submitted to the 5th EDF

The Ministry of Public Works:

- Construction, access roads, and forks on the Ilesy-Vohemar route		3 billion
- Access roads and forks on the Antsohihy-Ambanja route		1.5
- Research regarding implementation of bridges on the Vangaindrano-Port-Dauphin route)	
)	
- Research regarding construction of the Tsaratanana-Kamoro route)	2.5
)	
- Implementation of the Tuléar-Tanandava route)	
)	
	Total	<u>7 billion</u>

The Ministry of Rural Development and Agricultural Reform:

- Implementation of hydroelectric micro-plant in the haute-Matsiraka (control dam)	200 million
- Continuation of projects to improve the Ambila-Manakara plain (2,000 hectares)	1,500
- Research concerning the improvement of the southeastern plains (Vohipeno, Farafangana, Vangaindrano)	300

- Establishment of a center for the production of seeds at Lake Alaotra and Kianjasoa		600
- Development of the Bemarivo plain (presidential promise)		1,000
- Development of the Anjozorobe plain		1,500
- Supply of electric energy to the town of Mahabo by means of a hydroelectric micro-plant		80
- Research concerning development of the Mahanoro plain	200 million	
- Research concerning development of the Maintirano plain (study and implementation)	775	
- Research concerning development of the Ankaizina plain	205	
- Study concerning the development of the Piherenana plain (dam)	175	
- Study concerning a plan to revitalize the Bas-Piherenana area	80	
- New impetus for Arabian coffee	385	
		1,820
		<hr/>
	Total	7,000 million

The Ministry of Revolutionary Art and Culture:

- Equipment for the National Library		376 million
- Equipment for the Mahajanga theater		61.380
- Equipment for the Toliary, Antsiranana, Antananarivo, and Fianarantsoa theaters		245.520
		<hr/>
	Total	682.900

The Ministry of Health:

- Construction and equipment of four medical-surgical hospitals	1,244 million
- <u>Equipment for simple secondary hospitals:</u>	
- 5 "radiology" units)	
-10 "dental" units)	299.5
- 5 "laboratory" units)	
- Emergency logistical support equipment for the Befelatanana Ampefiloha complex	300
- Studies and technical assistance	180
- Provision for unforeseen occurrences and for price increases	200
- Education and training scholarships	147.060
	<hr/>
Total	2,370.560

The Ministry of Secondary and Basic Education:

- Construction of:	
- 5 EN II	1,500 million
- 1 technical unit	110.310590
- 1 printing plant for the CNAPMAD	93
- Purchase of materials and equipment	266
	<hr/>
Total	1,969.310590

The Ministry of Interior:

- Acquisition of rolling stock for the DCPN	291.105 million
- Purchase of typewriters for Firaisam-pokontany	125
	<hr/>
Total	416.105 million

The Ministry of Information and Ideological
Orientation and Relations With Institutions:

- Training of members of the Economic Commission (VATOERA) and of the staffs of the operational organ- izations of the decentralized collectivities	253.731 million
- Training of the Fokonolona's by the Fokonolonas	450
	<hr/>
Total	703.731 million

The Ministry of Higher Education and
Scientific Research:

Acquisition of various materials and
equipment for:

- Wood processing	120	million
- Wood chemistry	70	
	<hr/>	
Total	190	million

The Ministry of Youth:

- Implementation of training program)	
- Establishment of operational bases and centers)	
- Implementation of an organizational structure for micro-projects)	500 million
- Cooperative action for youth activities and micro-achievements)	
- Conversion of the pedagogical center)	

The Ministry of Economy and Commerce:

- Commercial promotions	749	million
Micro-achievements	1.400,000	billion
Micro-hydraulics	2.400,000	billion
Scholarships	2.300,000	
Overall total	<hr/>	27.681,606,590 billion

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CSO: 4400

COMMENTS ON CUBAN REFUGEE PROBLEM

Mythical Consumerism World

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 500, 11 May 80 pp 45-46

[Text] The Cubans who took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy had chosen, in one way or another, not to live under a socialist system, preferring to live in the capitalist world.

According to the information supplied by the Cuban press, the vast majority of the individuals is comprised of thieves, delinquents, homosexuals, anti-social persons, prostitutes and even opponents of socialism. However, among those who sought asylum in the Havana embassies there are a large number of individuals who were prompted by the mirage of the consumer society.

A reporter from LE MONDE stated in his article written in Havana that, among the "refugees," there was a little of everything: unemployed persons, architects, teachers, workers and even peasants. It is difficult to obtain a concrete idea of the numbers, the occupations and the reasons given for leaving Cuba of those who think that they will be able to have a better life in the United States, or another Western country, at least according to the advice that they have been given by the radio broadcasts and TV stations aimed at convincing the Cubans that "it is better" in Florida.

A large number of refugees made the choice using the socialist system as their excuse, thus making their real class option. But another type of person must have left without really knowing why. He went in search of a rose-colored world, which foreign advertising managed to convince him to believe in, activating his desires for consumption.

An interview held by Western newsmen with a Cuban worker shows us the paradisiacal idea that he has of the West.

The man, appearing to be about 30 years old, went to the Peruvian Embassy with his wife and a son. He was a construction worker. He wanted to go abroad, preferably to the United States. He did not give any particular reason for the choice, but claimed that he wanted to go simply because he did not like living in Cuba.

He also added that he was tired of his poor man's wages. He earned 95 pesos (nearly 3,000 escudos) per month, and paid 30 pesos (900 escudos) for house rent. (He did not say that he did not spend any money on his health or that of his son, that he paid nothing for the child's education and that he was entitled to a pension for illness, disability or old age. He did not mention social security.)

He said that he was subjected to the rationing system. He showed the ration coupon book. He received 5 kilograms of rice per month, and per person. He received 3 kilograms of sugar per month, and per person. He complained that there was not enough meat, and that he had no mustard. (He did not say that in the past he could not obtain enough to eat because the money had not arrived yet, and that the essential, everyday products were guaranteed to him.)

The newsmen persisted: Why didn't he want to remain in Cuba? The man answered that he "did not like being in Cuba, because if he did not work he would be jailed." The newsmen responded that he would be unable to live in the West without working, and that he would have to earn his living by working. He replied: "There I will work for myself, and not for the government," repeating a slogan that one can hear on any radio station broadcasting propaganda to the socialist countries. They are selling an image of "total," "pure" democracy, an earthly paradise.

The newsmen persisted in their efforts, reminding him that life was not so easy in the West. The status of the emigrants is shocking. The man replied quickly, perhaps seeking another justification: "I don't care. Wherever I am, I shall be earning more money than I do here." (It is of no concern to him that the money which he earns will not be enough for anything. He will not have the same quality of life that he had in Cuba. There will be things in the stores, but he will be another of those who "purchase with their eyes.")

He was asked another question. In Cuba, did he have a hospital, free schooling and social security? The answer was not long in coming: "I feel as if I am being watched all the time. I can't even shout or make a row in my own house."

The interview showed us the stereotyped arguments that have by now become commonplace on the counterrevolutionary radio broadcasts. Capitalism appears to be a mystical and mythical area wherein all problems will be solved.

Commenting on the issue of those who want to leave Cuba, the newspaper GRANMA states that it is "not ashamed to admit that there are 'lumpen' of three classes," antisocial individuals and even counterrevolutionaries in Cuba.

However, GRANMA stresses that 'Cuba is the country in the hemisphere with the lowest rate of delinquency, drugs, gambling, prostitution, unemployment, begging and vice,' and that "none of those vices is tolerated."

According to that newspaper, those who want to leave are the ones who refuse "to accept living in an austere, strict, disciplined society, such as a society of workers should be."

According to the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] organ, "Most of those who took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy do not have cases pending with the revolutionary courts, nor are they wanted by the state security organs."

"The majority of individuals about to leave Cuba were wanted for common crimes, or have cases pending that are related to this type of crime."

"This type of person is considered by the imperialists a social ally in Cuba, because they do not like the discipline and morality of our society, but prefer the world of corruption and capitalist alienation," as GRANMA adds.

Economic Reasons Invoked

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 500, 11 May 80 pp 48-49

[Text] Anti-Cuban Plan: to Maintain Supremacy in the Americas

All the action carried out against Cuba recently is aimed chiefly at a "publicity" goal: to prove that Cuba is an island filled with unhappy people, and that it is the center of evil in Latin America.

The action taken against the Cuban revolution intensified after the liberation of Grenada and Nicaragua. Cuba became a target because it is an example to all the people in Central and Latin America who want to escape the supremacy of the United States which, in turn, wants to continue being the chief of the area.

However, the imperialist maneuvers in the area far exceed a mere advertising campaign. All expedients are valid in the attempt to deter the popular explosion in Central America. The United States armed the civilian and military juntas in El Salvador, it reinforced the regime in Honduras, it is threatening Nicaragua, and it is aiming action in an undeclared chemical war against Cuba (according to the Cubans, the pestilences that have struck the tobacco and sugar come from abroad).

Despite everything, to the United States Cuba is still a major center for its strategy, both internationally and in Latin and Central America, which the White House still considers its indisputable sphere of influence. Brezhinski, Mr Carter's national security adviser, claimed that, in the event of a conflict in any part of the world, the United States would select the area that it deemed most appropriate for an attack.

However, observers think that Brezhinski was referring to Cuba. But, to date, the White House has not belied the conclusion that Mr Zbigniew Brezhinski was referring to Cuba.

The Carter administration's hostile actions against Cuba are currently assuming disturbing proportions. The flights of the spy planes over Cuba have been resumed, a landing in Guantanamo has been planned, a military command has been established in Key West, Florida, and, in May, a major military operation is being readied in the Caribbean, known as "Solid Shield," in which over 20,000 men, 350 aircraft and 42 ships will participate.

However, these actions, the purpose of which, on the one hand, is a "clean-up" (that is, to prevent more Nicaraguas from appearing, and to prevent the liberation of El Salvador), are aimed mainly at placing the leading oil producing areas on the continent under United States control. Mexican oil is one of the targets that the American action has in view.

But the regional action of the United States in Central America and the Caribbean is an integral part of its worldwide strategy: the creation of new military bases in the Indian Ocean, the installation of nuclear missiles in Europe, etc. All these actions are intended to destroy the existing balance of forces in the world, and to cause a revival of the cold war.

It is for these operations that the United States is seeking, within Cuba, a conveyor belt, which could be part of the Cuban population that might be won over by the "wonderful tales of the consumer kingdom." According to GRANMA, the Cuban "lumpen" could prove to be perfect raw material for the counterrevolution.

The Search for an Explanation

Nevertheless, to try to find an explanation for the facts without attempting to bring up the economic problems that Cuba must confront would mean "perverting" the data regarding the problem at the outset.

In the final analysis, it is the economy which plays an essential role in the actions of individuals. And the economic difficulties with which the Cuban revolution must cope, in addition to other factors, will aid in ascertaining some of the reasons for certain escapes from the country.

The difficult situation of the economy does not allow for the expansion of the consumer goods sector that is necessary. Sugar as a single crop and the control of prices on the world market by the capitalist countries have caused sugar prices to remain far lower than those of the other products, the prices of which have risen sharply.

However, other problems have complicated the existing situation. The advent of pestilences in the tobacco, sugar cane and hogs has created additional difficulties for the Cuban economic system.

But, on the other hand, the initiation of tourism and, in particular, the visits paid to Cuba by Cubans who have been outside of the country for many years helped to revive the dream of the mythical world of consumerism.

However, certain Cuban sources add that this contrary effect was completely predictable, and was foreseen. Nevertheless, it will be a great investment over the long term. People will see with their own eyes that what they are seeking is nothing but a chimera.

Many will have to return. Many will return convinced that, despite their differences and their possible shortages, the world filled with glitter that was promised them there on the other side does not exist. This happened to the Mozambican youths who were lured by promises of an easy life in the neighboring countries. They returned disillusioned.

Cuba constructed socialism 21 years ago, at the doors of the most powerful imperialist nation in the world. The people took to the streets on 19 April, and on May Day: with Fidel and for the revolution. The revolution will progress without "filth," read the posters: "Let those who want to stay remain; let those who don't want to stay leave."

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CSO: 4401

EXODUS OF CUBAN "CRIMINALS": IMPERIALIST MANEUVER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Apr 80 p 10

[Text] The Costa Rican consul general in Havana, Oscar Vargas Bello, returned to his country apparently because of his active involvement in the matter of the so-called Cuban political refugees in the Embassy of Peru in the Cuban capital.

Oscar Bello left Havana after the Cuban Government objected to using Costa Rica as a reception center for these refugees. The Costa Rican Government offered to play a key role in the matter, namely, receiving the refugees so they could be sent on to other countries: the United States, Canada, Spain, Peru, Argentina, Ecuador as well as those who would remain in Costa Rica.

Who are the Cuban refugees to be taken in by this group of countries? On 4 April, a group of Cubans, mainly counterrevolutionaries, delinquents, marginals, "lumpen," vagabonds and parasites occupied the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by force, requesting "political asylum." Then 48 hours later, 3,000 people, including entire families, who had been tempted, crowded into the embassy courtyard.

In the Republic of Cuba, first socialist country of Latin America, the efforts to achieve social well-being have been going on for 21 years. The demands for the commitment of all citizens in consolidating the revolutionary conquests increase. As happens in all proletarian revolutions in the construction of socialism, there are people who are rejected by the advance of the transformation of society.

In the Republic of Cuba, just a short time ago, an offensive was undertaken to drive out marginal individuals, delinquents, infiltrated agents and other kinds of parasites. The process of purifying society inevitably identified the individuals detrimental to the construction of socialism. These individuals, the target of the offensive, sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy.

An offensive was also initiated in the state apparatus and productive sectors. In this process, certain individuals who were strangling the advance were inevitably detected.

Probably, similar individuals, the object of this revolutionary measure by the Cuban Government, could be involved in the crowd at the Peruvian Embassy.

"The construction of socialism is absolutely free and voluntary," said the Cuban president, Fidel Castro.

The so-called Cuban refugees are not the result of an isolated incident by 100 individuals. It is the result of a vast program contrived by imperialism to destabilize revolutionary countries, in this case, the revolutionary government of Cuba. This then is a new rock imperialism is throwing after a series of diplomatic failures in the international arena. It constituted a defeat, although it did not learn from it, the failed attempt of United States' to strangle the Republic of Cuba economically, the advance of socialism in this country, even with the North American military presence in Guantanamo, the rise of a progressive government in Nicaragua and the advance of progressive forces in other Latin American countries, like El Salvador.

Reference should also be made to the 28 attempts of United States to get approval on sanctions against Iran, interference in Afghanistan and efforts to make the Western world and, if possible, Africa boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow. The fall of the bloody Pol Pot government in Kampuchea and the inability of the United States to use the refugees of that country and Vietnam as a destabilizing force is another reverse imperialism is trying to deal with. Instigating an apparent internal revolt in Cuba with the support of wavering Latin American governments appears to be an imperialist attempt to start a new center of international tension, in this case, in the Republic of Cuba.

The Cuban revolutionary government resolutely resisted this attempt. In an action to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity, Cuba decided that the marginal individuals and counterrevolutionaries crowded into the Embassy of Peru should leave the country, according to their wishes. Indeed, some of them are already in Costa Rica and Spain while others are awaiting their turn to leave. Many, however, have already given up the idea of leaving Cuba, apparently those who went without thinking to the embassy.

Another fact which proves the existence of a preconceived plan is that the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has done nothing to prevent its installations from being occupied. The Cuban Government condemned the attitude, saying this stimulated terrorism against security and caused division among all embassies. Also attesting to the premeditated character of the gathering of these Cuban marginals is the fact that Peru held a meeting with its

Andes Pact colleagues where, strangely, with the United States participating, it was decided that each country would accept a certain number of the so-called refugees. As it could not be otherwise, the United States would accept the largest number.

In this imperialist-organized game, once again we see the role and biased nature of the Western press and radio. Coverage of this matter by these organs assumes a prominent place which should be reserved for matters of vital importance affecting humanity.

The Western press has never raised its voice against the dictatorships which oppress the peoples of Latin America, dictatorships which practice policies of genocide. It never spoke of the constant movement of political refugees fleeing the terror and repression of Latin American fascist military regimes. Indeed, we see here the natural hypocrisy of that press protecting those who do not go along with the rhythm of the revolution in Cuba, who choose to abandon the country.

Last Saturday, the Cuban people made it known that those who took refuge in the embassy were a minority, a group of delinquents interested in taking away from society; they supported the authorities' decision to allow their departure from the country. In a demonstration described as the largest ever, more than 1.5 million people expressed their support for President Fidel Castro. The demonstration included marches in front of the Embassy of Peru and lasted 14 hours. By it, the Cuban people reaffirmed their determination to defend the country against all imperialist maneuvers by safeguarding the conquests of the revolution. The Cuban people thus showed that the military maneuvers scheduled next month in the Caribbean Sea do not intimidate the Republic of Cuba, first socialist country of Latin America.

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CSO 4401

MILITARY REGISTRATION PERIOD EXTENDED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 500, 11 May 80 p 5

[Text] The period for the military registration associated with 1980, which was due to expire on 2 May, was extended until 2 June, according to a communique from the Ministry of National Defense which we are reprinting in its entirety:

"Law No 4/78, of 23 March, established Compulsory Military Service, thereby creating conditions to enable every male and female citizen of the People's Republic of Mozambique to exercise his or her right, honor and loftiest duty.

"During the first years of registration, not all the citizens involved were able to rectify their status. Hence, the influx to the registration centers now is rather heavy, attesting to the degree of enlistment and conscientiousness of Mozambican citizens.

"Under these circumstances, and so that the citizens who are involved will have time to rectify their military status, the Ministry of National Defense informs the citizens involved and the population as a whole of the following:

"1. The military registration for the year 1980 is extended until 2 June of this year.

"The citizens involved in registration will be required to visit the usual registration stations that are open in our country.

"All the entities involved in the military registration work will be required to remain at their registration stations until the expiration of the period stipulated in this document."

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CSO: 4401

MAY FIRST MESSAGE EXHORTS WORKERS TO HIGHER GOALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Apr 80 p 1

[May Day Message of the National Commission for the Implementation of Production Councils to all Mozambican workers]

[Text] In a few days we will commemorate 1 May, International Workers Day, throughout the country.

For workers throughout the world, 1 May is both a festive day and a day of struggle.

In many countries where the working classes have taken power and are building a new society without oppression or exploitation, 1 May is the day when the workers celebrate their victories and conquests.

In other countries, 1 May is essentially a day of struggle for the affirmation of workers' rights, a day when they show their strength and unity in the struggle against the capitalist system.

In still other countries, 1 May still resembles 1 May 1886 when, in Chicago, United States of America, workers were massacred for rising up against oppression and exploitation.

The characteristic of our age is that the number of countries where 1 May is essentially a day when the workers celebrate their victories is increasing. Each year, more workers in more countries can celebrate their victory over oppressive, exploitative governments on 1 May.

Mozambican workers could celebrate 1 May for the first time throughout the country 5 years ago. In our region this year, one more country can do it--free and independent Zimbabwe. The frontiers of liberty and independence are growing larger in southern Africa and this victory of the working classes in Zimbabwe is one that all workers in the world feel as its own and one which the Mozambican workers will celebrate on 1 May with special joy and feeling.

As we in Mozambique celebrate 1 May 1980, a year which begins the decade of victory over underdevelopment, we must reflect on our degree of commitment to increasing production and productivity in all sectors, in raising our level of organization and discipline and on the results of our efforts to control science and technology.

The Political and Organizational Offensive on all fronts personally directed by the president of the FRELIMO Party and the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, marked a new, decisive stage in the struggle of Mozambican workers to construct a socialist society.

Our country's working classes are called to heightened, permanent vigilance against incompetence, negligence, carelessness, bureaucratic red tape, disorganization, lack of discipline and anarchy. They are called to intensify the battle to increase production and productivity, the battle to conquer economic independence.

The battle for victory over underdevelopment in this decade places grandiose, uplifting tasks before the Mozambican working classes. We will accomplish them with our commitment, our patriotism, with an ever-increasing awareness of politics and class and with a heightened sense of responsibility, discipline and vigilance.

We are fighting with determination and eliminating shortages, delays, thievery, waste and lack of cleanliness in all sectors. Let us organize to increase production qualitatively and quantitatively to fulfill the plan. Let us arm ourselves politically, scientifically and technically for the tasks of the 80's.

Let us dislodge the corrupt, the criminal, those who scorn the people, the lazy, the undisciplined, the irresponsible, the negligent and the incompetent from our places of work.

These are the vital tasks of the working classes, on which we must reflect on 1 May, deepening our unity of thought and action.

On 1 May, we will happily celebrate the great victories of the Mozambican working classes. We will celebrate the great international solidarity of the workers, we will exult the historic victory of the people of Zimbabwe, reaffirming our unconditional support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa against colonialism and racism and saluting the workers of other socialist countries who celebrate this day with us.

The struggle continues!

Socialism will triumph!

ABOLITION OF PRODUCTION BONUSES AFFECTS PRODUCTS' QUALITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 May 80 p 3

[Excerpts] It is usually difficult to find a pair of slippers, a brush, toothpaste or even a comb on the market. Nevertheless, hundreds of workers from the sectors producing these items are still in a state of underemployment. To eat goat's meat, duck or rabbit nowadays is a real luxury. But hundreds of farms around the city of Maputo, which were formerly engaged in raising small species, are still abandoned, or irrationally occupied, in a process of slow but sure destruction.

It is a fact that the lack of certain raw materials and other production factors have contributed to this widespread situation. But it is also a fact that, in addition to these shortages, there is also a lack of initiative, imagination and coordination of efforts.

Besides the problems of a generic nature which are besetting our economy, there are serious shortcomings in leadership, and poor planning of production among the units. There is a situation marked by a chain reaction, which may be described as a vicious circle; and the absence of certain production factors has become considered normal. Hence, the stoppage of certain units seems to have become normal as well. Therefore, the stoppage of production of certain consumer goods is often viewed with indifference on the part of the production units themselves.

The changing of this situation is also one of the goals of the political and organizational offensive that is under way in the country, started by the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution, President Samora Machel, who, in this connection visited many industrial units and other sectors responsible for the population's supplies.

Also included in this context are the visits recently begun by the ministers of industry and energy, and domestic trade, Antonio Branco and Aranda da Silva, respectively, as well as by the state inspector, Raimundo Pachinuapa.

Order By Way of Suggestion

Incompetence, negligence and irresponsibility are very closely related to one another, as President Samora Machel stated on one occasion. In fact, the person who is incompetent, is usually negligent and irresponsible at the same time. In a leader, these qualities manifest themselves in a lack of authority. He does not order; he suggests.

This apathy and evasion of responsibility extends even to details: A machine has been idle for a long time. What is the possibility of its recovery? "None," replies the person in charge. Why? He doesn't know. That was all that the mechanic would say, and he didn't want to know any more....

Low Political Level is Detrimental to Quality

Concurrently with the poor planning of production, the defective management in an enterprise is reflected in the organizational and consciousness level of the workers, whose degree of effort in their work is evident to a large extent from the quantity and quality of the products.

This type of problem, which may be cited in many other industrial units, is currently a predominant feature of the situation at FACOBOL [Mozambique Shoe Factory], another one of the enterprises recently visited by Ministers Antonio Branco and Aranda da Silva.

Here, in addition to the real shortage of raw materials, there has arisen a situation marked by the underutilization of the installed capacity, putting many hundreds of male and female workers in a state of underemployment, and there is a serious disciplinary problem. Every month, unjustified absences total in the hundreds. Lack of discipline and liberalism have become virtually the rule.

As one of the heads of the factory remarked, the low quality of the products manufactured there, ranging from tires and inner tubes for bicycles and motorbikes to rubber and canvas boots and shoes, is also due to the lack of concern on the part of a large number of dissatisfied workers.

Everything became worse in mid-1978, when the system of bonuses paid in cash for extra production that the workers could achieve was abolished, despite the fact that, at the same time, the enterprise made a wage increase, raising the monthly debit from 500 to 1,500 contos.

The existence or absence of bonuses was not correctly explained to the workers. Hence, their abolishment created problems, because that measure was not well received. Therefore, the lack of discipline has grown worse.

Commenting on the fact that many workers are in a state of underemployment, which is exacerbated by this atmosphere of a lack of discipline, Minister

Antonio Branco remarked, at one point during his visit to that enterprise, that the proper place for each individual must be found. Many of those who are now idle and contributing to the worsening of the situation in the enterprise will have to perform other productive tasks in different sectors of production.

But not all of the FACOBOL workers are bad. There, as in other sectors, there are also anonymous heroes and heroines, workers who are aware of their role as workers

Toward Some Solutions

As we recently reported, an agreement for technical cooperation is due to be signed in the near future between FACOBOL and FAPOBOL, a similar Portuguese company. For this purpose, a delegation from that firm is now in our country working in FACOBOL, and making a survey of the technical status of that manufacturing unit and the UFA [expansion unknown].

That cooperation calls for the training of Mozambican cadres in both Portugal and Maputo, as well as the arrival of technicians from that country to work in the Mozambican enterprises in this field.

During his visit to FACOBOL, Minister Antonio Branco said that an attempt would be made to arrange a method for direct imports of raw materials for certain strategic industries, so that they would not continue to be subjected to bureaucratic delays.

2909

CSO: 4401

MACHEL ORGANIZATIONAL OFFENSIVE BEARING FRUIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Jorge Costa]

[Excerpts] State Inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa continues to travel to the places President Samora Machel visited during the current Political and Organizational Offensive.

Yesterday, the state inspector was at FASOL and SABOREL cooking oil and soap factories, respectively, where there have been slowdowns.

The work done by Portuguese experts who came under contract in March to reform the plant has begun to bear fruit. The oil-processing department, as an example, immediately increased its production capacity 20 percent and improved the quality of the oil produced. But FASOL's oil can still be improved and the amount increased when minor, production-related problems are solved.

During the state inspector's visit to FASOL and SABOREL which are in the same location, he was pleased to note the cleanness and the decorations.

He could not help but be pleased too when he entered the EQUITEC and AFRICA EXPRESSO warehouses.

They were dirty, disorganized, overcome by red tape and not active 3 months ago. Men were leaning against the walls or were seated, apathetic, without hope.

Now there is frenetic but organized activity. Machines are working and men go from one place to another for a specific purpose. Everything is in order, clean, organized. It is a pleasure to see.

These are some examples noted by State Inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa during visits to determine how President Samora Machel's guidelines are being carried out.

It is a special pleasure for me, a journalist, to relate the progress made in various places because people realize that small steps taken are significant. In a socialist society such as ours will be, each firm has to be an example, each worker has to be aware that what he produces benefits him directly. Our capacity for organization and production is the most decisive factor for necessary economic liberation, for the elimination of underdevelopment.

9479

CSO: 4401

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTROL, DISCIPLINE DEPARTMENTS

SNASP Department

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 May 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday in Maputo, a seminar was held for the purpose of studying the standards, conditions, tasks, and work style and methods of the Control and Discipline Departments which are being created at present as part of the implementation of the instructions given by the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution in his speech on 18 March. This meeting was directed by Jose Oscar Monteiro, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and minister of state for the presidency.

This seminar is the result of the Council of Ministers' plan of tasks and deadlines, which stipulates concrete measures to be adopted in connection with the political and organizational offensive, and particularly, the purging of the state apparatus. The members of the Control and Discipline Departments that have already been created, and other cadres from the central organs of the state apparatus took part in the meeting.

Control and Discipline Department Created in the Ministry of Security (SNASP)

In the Ministry of Security (SNASP [National People's Security Service]), the Control and Discipline Department was created and will operate under the direct supervision of the minister of security and member of the FRELIMO Party's Political Standing Committee, Jacinto Veloso

Presidential State Ministry Department

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 May 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the members comprising the Control and Discipline Department in the Ministry of State for the Presidency were introduced to the workers of that central organ of the state apparatus at a ceremony directed by Jose Oscar Monteiro, member of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee and minister of state for the presidency.

During the function, Minister Jose Oscar Monteiro discussed the tasks that are incumbent on the department, also explaining the instructions given by President Samora Machel in the historic address of 18 March of this year, in which he mentioned the purging of the state apparatus and the rationalizing of the distribution of cadres.

"Within 3 months' time, every minister must insure that his ministry is a sound, operative and dynamic entity. The people have the task of participating in this purge. For this purpose, a Control and Discipline Department will be created in each ministry, headed personally by the minister." Such were the instructions given by President Samora Machel in the aforementioned speech.

As the president of the republic noted, the populace will be able to direct that department, either personally or by letter, reporting any cases of infiltration, lack of discipline and incompetence known to it. All cases will be carefully investigated, and the results of the investigation will be reported directly to the citizens who called attention to the situation, or when justified, through the news media.

On this occasion, the minister of state for the presidency underscored the need for all workers to participate in this process, declaring that the department will be open to all workers.

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MOZAMBIQUE

MOSLEM CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY FOREIGN CORELIGIONISTS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 496, 13 Apr 80 pp 14-15

[Excerpts] About 1,200 Moslems from all the provinces of Mozambique and from several African and Asian nations recently met in Tete for a 3-day "Istimah"--an Islamic conference.

This is the first meeting of this kind to be held in Mozambique, and was possible only "because our country won its national independence," as Sr Gafa Bega, president of the Moslem Association in Tete, pointed out.

Clergymen from Pakistan, Reunion Island, Zaire, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Guinea-Conakry took part in this grand and well-organized conference, leading various delegations, some of which comprised dozens of members.

These "Istimahs" are not rare occasions, since they are held every year in various countries. For example, one was held last year in Zambia, and one in 1978 in Malawi, and another one is scheduled in June of this year in the United States, in which 500,000 people are expected to take part.

The subject of this Islamic conference, which was held from 28 to 30 March, was the teaching of Islam on the basis of unity in prayer and practice. The conference also took up various other topics, such as the problem of women in Islam, the issue of trading in stolen merchandise, and parent-child relations.

It was Mahomed Rafik (Islam seminarian for 2 years in Pakistan), now the Central Emir in Mozambique and the principal organizer and promoter of this "Istimah," who expanded and deepened the purpose of this Moslem conference.

Good Organization, Support and Massive Participation

The foreign and national delegates invited to this conference came at their own expense. According to their statements to TEMPO in Tete, the Mozambican government presented no obstacles to their entry into the country and travel to Tete.

"On the contrary, we encountered full understanding and assistance in holding the conference, both in terms of admission into the country and the assistance which the government of Tet Province was quick to offer in overcoming any problems, the question of feeding the delegations, for example," declared Bega, president of the Moslem Association in Tete and one of the conference organizers.

The largest foreign delegations were those of Pakistan, with 30 members, led by Maulana Mahomed Asslan, a great and prominent religious figure in Pakistan; Malawi, with 53 delegates; and Zambia, with 43 participants. Sofala sent the largest of the national delegations, with 207 members, followed by Zambezia and Maputo, with 166 and 122 members, respectively. A 600-member delegation was expected from Nampula, but only 73 could arrange transportation. Many who were invited from various provinces of Mozambique were also unable to come because of the lack of transportation. The delegation from Maputo, for example, chartered a plane to get to Tete.

6362

CSO: 4401

GDR DONATION IN SUPPORT OF ORGANIZATIONAL, POLITICAL OFFENSIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] In an act of political militancy inserted in the context of the present Organizational Political Offensive underway in our country, the Mavalane Airport in Maputo yesterday received the first shipment of a significant donation of foodstuffs for infants and clothing for adults and children of both sexes. Sent by the people of the German Democratic Republic [GDR], its total value is estimated at more than 300,000 contos.

Present at the airport to represent the Mozambican government at the ceremony for receiving the first part of this valuable donation, totaling 42 tons, was the minister of domestic trade, Manuel Aranda da Silva, who was accompanied by authorities connected with his ministry. Representing the GDR was their ambassador in the MPR, Mr Hollaender. This occasion served to highlight the political significance of this militant gesture and to make clear that by making this donation, the GDR brother nation is supporting our revolution because it is fully aware of its importance for the consolidation and development of the world revolution.

Contribution to the Success of the Organizational, Political Offensive

"On delivering this shipment to you," said the GDR diplomatic representative at a given point, "on the eve of 1 May, International Day in the worldwide working class struggle, we are proud to be able to contribute to the success of the Organizational, Political Offensive which is underway in this country, under the leadership of our companion in combat, the president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Moises Machel."

The Mozambican minister of domestic trade, in turn, thanked the United Socialist Party of Germany [SED], the government and the GDR people for this gesture which, once again, clearly manifests understanding of this moment in history through which we are passing. He also pointed out that this contribution from the German people assumes a very particular significance for us at this point in time when the eminent leader of the Mozambican

revolution is launching an overall offensive against enemy infiltration in our state mechanism, negligence, insubordination, incompetence, all of which impede the progress of the revolution.

"The contribution which we here receive makes it possible for us to meet our people's most urgent needs. It is not only a token of solidarity but," said Minister Aranda da Silva at a given point, "also a gesture of militancy which clearly manifests understanding by the SED, the DGR and their people, of the need to expand the victory of the revolution won in the People's Republic of Mozambique in response to a historical need for a worldwide revolution."

Products Placed on the Market

According to an announcement made by the minister of domestic trade, the durable products in this contribution will be marketed in Maputo and in Beira.

The remainder of this contribution, which includes many articles over and above those which were delivered yesterday, is to arrive shortly in Maputo.

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CSO: 4401

GDR-ASSISTED RADIO FACTORY OPENED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] Last Thursday, the national factory to produce radios of the Xirico brand was officially opened at a ceremony attended by our country's minister of industry and energy, Antonio Branco, and the ambassador from the German Democratic Republic to Mozambique.

This factory, whose products are already on the market, expects to produce a total of 120,000 radios by the end of this year; something which will certainly help to eliminate the problem of the shortage of these sets which is so serious in our country. For this purpose, that production unit already has in stock a sufficient supply of raw materials for 2 years of activity.

The construction on the aforementioned factory started last November, with several technicians from the German Democratic Republic participating in its execution, as part of the cooperative relations that exist between Mozambique and that European socialist country. The construction of the new industrial unit, including the purchase of various types of equipment and raw materials, represents an investment budgeted at over 70,000 contos in foreign currency.

The factory for Xirico brand radios, one of the production units affiliated with the ELECTROMOC State Enterprise, has a capacity to produce nearly 10,000 radios per month; and hence it should produce about 240,000 of those sets within a period of 2 years of work.

Currently employing over 170 workers, the aforementioned industrial unit is provided with the most modern equipment, a fact which will lend high quality and sensitivity to the sets produced there.

2909

CSO: 4401

ITALIAN FIRM IN GEOLOGICAL AGREEMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 80 p 3

[Text] Yesterday in Maputo, a contract was signed between the National Department of Geology and the Italian firm, AQUATER, of the ENI [National Hydrocarbons Agency] group, for the performance of work involving geological cartography and detailed geochemical exploration, on a scale of 1:50,000, in the areas with the greatest mining prospects located in Zambezia and Nampula Provinces, a project that will last for nearly 3 years.

This activity is included in the context of the instructions contained in the Economic Directives from the Third Congress, and it implements the principle of intensifying the inventory of our mineral resources, which are of fundamental importance to the development of the nation's economy.

The contract that has now been signed was concluded during the visit made by Mr Antonio Chiavarino, president of AQUATER, who came to the People's Republic of Mozambique in connection with the work done during the last meeting of the Mozambique-Italy Joint Committee.

2909

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION WITH ITALIAN TRADE UNION UNDER STUDY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Apr 80 p 2

[Excerpts] A joint communique was issued at the conclusion of the discussions held between the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils and Italian labor union leaders, who have been visiting our country for several days. According to the communique, the meetings between the delegations had very positive results. A common platform was reached for the areas of cooperation that had already been outlined in May of last year, when a delegation from the Production Councils went to Italy.

Thus the accords will be implemented very shortly. The practical machinery to this end was the object of intensive study and analysis by both parties during the discussions. The accords cover the fields of transportation and industry, and the first phase calls for the training and specialization of personnel in these sectors, through courses to be administered in Italy.

The need was noted, meanwhile, to create a center for technical professional training for the future unions in our country, which are currently the responsibility of the Production Councils, which organize and enroll the Mozambican workers. The proposal was offered by the leaders of the Italian union movement and will be submitted for evaluation by the government of Mozambique.

Taking part in the discussions were the Ministry of Ports and Land Transport, represented by Jose Correia Ganancio, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, the Ministry of Industry and Energy and the National Directorate of International Cooperation of the National Planning Commission. The discussions dealt with issues of cooperation relevant to these agencies.

The leader of the Italian union delegation noted the determining factor for success: "The enlargement of the Production Councils. They should make themselves felt in the rank and file, and production control should be increasingly firm. This is a very decisive moment for the lives of the people."

Referring to the international policy of the Italian unions, Ottaviano del Turco noted that the workers in his country recognize the need to cooperate with developing countries.

6362
CSO: 4401

USE OF UNIFORM IN KEEPING WITH SOCIALIST GOALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Apr 80 p 3

[Excerpts] "As far as I am concerned, I believe that the introduction of uniforms into the schools and especially into the school I am attending is a well-advised measure. Not only does the uniform make it possible to identify the student both inside and outside the school, but it also has the advantage of contributing to the elimination of both superiority and inferiority complexes which are known to occur among students from different financial backgrounds." Summarized in this statement, which a third-year student in the electrical course at the Eduardo Mondlane Industrial and Commercial School made to our reporters in Inhambé, is one of the most recent problems of political, social and cultural import now besetting our educational institutions. This institution has an enrollment of 401 students and a 22-member faculty divided respectively among three courses: accounting, electricity and mechanics. It is, therefore, a technical school and the only one of its kind in this province.

The wearing of a uniform, whose colors are dark brown for pants and skirts, crimson for shirts and blouses, was begun on 4 April of this year. Up to this time, wearing a uniform was limited only to the above-mentioned school level, in keeping with priorities established in this province.

Its introduction in this institution was for the majority a motive for rejoicing and for a small number, a cause of dismay. As we could ascertain from talks with students from several classes in this school, the introduction of the uniform has, to a certain extent, succeeded in eliminating political and social issues created by the difference in socioeconomic levels existing among the students. Although only the establishment of socialism in our country can wipe out the fundamental causes inherent in this situation, the uniforms, among other measures, makes possible the almost immediate removal of their effects.

"Various kinds of slogans and biases have been displayed here in school," said the Eduardo Mondlane principle, who went on to say that "the wearing of the uniform will bring us some practical advantages in the education and

training of our students. We have already noted a much closer fellowship among the students. The poor student who felt inhibited and discriminated against by his colleague's fine apparel now shows more spirit. We want to wipe out one more inhibition to strengthen unity."

The uniform, consisting of two pairs of pants or two skirts and two shirts or blouses, were made by the Tailors' Cooperative in Inhame and sold to the students for 1,100 escudos. The school covered the cost of the uniform for students of limited means. A total of 21 students were thus favored.

On the other hand, the school administration announced that the teachers were to wear white smocks beginning 30 May. Meanwhile, awaiting the delivery of the smocks, the teachers have until 26 April to appear in school wearing dusters. "Education is not merely a matter of conveying knowledge. The teacher's neat personal appearance is also a very significant factor in determining the student's degree and level of receptivity," remarked Alipio Elisa Paulino Siquisse.

A Little Background to Grasp This Problem

The overthrow of colonial capitalism does not merely mean the collapse of a physical system of oppression and repression which had been firmly established in Mozambique. This defeat also constitutes a severe blow to the bourgeois ideas and values which kept the regime on its given course.

And education was also a means through which, at an early age, they instilled both bourgeois and backward, shameful ideas in the children's minds. education, in particular, through the schools, gave a stamp of legal and official approval to these ideas and values in which were inherent the promotion of personal discrimination on the bases of social origin which, in this case, included the children. Therefore the estimation of the individual, of the student, was based on his/her personal appearance. A well-dressed student was looked upon as a "somebody" and as such was more highly regarded and the recipient of more favors and more assistance in the learning process. These and other hurdles were set up.

Today, in the teaching reform, some subjects were merely changed while others, such as religion and ethics, were completely eliminated. Not only was the school's outward appearance changed, but conditions were created for the complete transformation of man, both student and teacher, the promoter of these changes. Conspicuous among many other activities underway during the 5 years of independence, is the students' involvement in school life, in its complete change; the linking of manual work with intellectual work based on the principle of school-community unity, an apparently unimportant aspect evident in the wearing of uniforms among the students. And we say an apparently unimportant aspect because in fact the students' appearance in uniform does not merely manifest their external transformation, it basically reflects the change in the tenor of their ideas, for devoid of

new ideas, they would certainly not appear in a totally different manner. It is their appearance in a uniform which, besides denoting the symbol of unity which should exist among students, ensures a pleasant appearance which, to be in good taste, does not necessarily have to be the "last word."

It stands to reason that there are still differences and widely known and deplored inequalities in our society, that is to say, it is evident that there are parents who are in a better position than others to purchase good clothes for their children, whereas others find themselves barely able to buy two shirts. Although the wearing of a uniform among students in no way whatsoever magically wipes out the differences existing on the social level, it will, however, eventually lead to the necessary closer contact among students with different opportunities and possible achievements and at the same time it will be conducive to eliminating the prejudices and both superiority and inferiority complexes which could arise from the fact that some students are better dressed than others. And the students, once rid of their complexes, particularly that of inferiority, are just as capable of mastering the subject matter as others. They are also in a position to learn from others by naturally associating with them, for they are no longer faced with the barrier of luxury and wealth which one or another student created.

8870

CSO: 4401

SUPPORT MEASURES FOR PRIVATE RETAILERS STUDIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Various measures to stimulate the development of the retail marketing system are being studied by various central organizations of the state apparatus. Those measures result from the guidelines issued by President Samora Machel on 18 March and are part of the plan to transform the People's Stores.

According to information from a Ministry of Domestic Trade official, these measures should lead to greater ease in obtaining means of transportation and granting some bank credits to merchants whose businesses meet certain requirements.

Specifying the goals of this effort which is closely linked with the plan to transform the People's Stores, that official mentioned the guidance given by the supreme leader of the Mozambican Revolution. These guidelines whose implementation is now being worked out state that the "state will create conditions to encourage private merchants, farmers and industrialists whose activity is in keeping with our objectives."

Producer prices are being studied so that the producer will make a profit and have an incentive to increase production; this is also a primary concern of the work of these central structures. This will help increase the quantity of various goods in the market and thus, it will be easier for the merchant to acquire and supply the population.

In the context of transforming the People's Stores, it is hoped that these measures will encourage private merchants who obtain the right to operate establishments in areas with very limited retail networks. Thus, state support for these measures will stimulate the marketing of basic foodstuffs, as well as trade in rural areas.

Analyzing the results to be achieved by these measures, especially from the transformation of the People's Stores, the same individual from the Ministry of Domestic Trade stressed that organizational improvements in the state apparatus, improved supplying for the people and economic benefits for the merchants would result.

From the viewpoint of the state apparatus, this official repeated President Samora Machel's guidance, where he stated that the state should concentrate on large projects and insure conditions to increase production and improve the quality of the products and not be absorbed by or waste its energy in managing small businesses.

The people will benefit from an expanded retail marketing system in areas where shops presently do not exist; means are being created to improve distribution of a vast array of products.

If the private merchant proposes a business in accordance with these goals--improving the supply system for the people--he will have considerable state support and thus, economic benefits, assured that official in conclusion.

9479

CSO: 4401

MAPUTO PORT PROMOTION AT GOLF TOURNAMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The day before yesterday, a group of consumers left from the Maputo port en route home after a stay in the Mozambican capital where they participated in a golf tournament organized by the Mozambican National Department of Ports and Railroads. The visit of this group of foreign technicians to Maputo also had as its objective the promotion of our port and its tourist possibilities in Maputo Province.

Following this visit, the above-mentioned group will provide neighboring country exporters (Zimbabwe, Swaziland and South Africa) with on-the-spot information concerning the port's installations and operational system, factors which, on the whole, won the visitors' enthusiastic praise.

Yesterday morning, they held a working meeting with the managers of the CF-SUL [Southern Railroad] Co during which they made a comprehensive appraisal of the several problems which beset exportation in its various aspects in these countries. To complete their work, the consumers then paid a visit to the Maputo port where each one became fully informed on specific questions. The managers of the navigation agencies which represent some companies using the port in our country, namely, the Rennies Consolidated and the Manica Mozambique, voiced the same opinion, stressing in particular the continual improvements which our ports--especially the Maputo port--have been undertaking. Lastly, they pointed out that the project, which the National Department of Ports and Railroads had promoted, was very beneficial both regarding the ports and its impact on the tourist possibilities in Inhame and Ponta de Ouro.

8870

CSO: 4401

PRESIDENTIAL OFFENSIVE PRODUCES CHANGES IN AIRLINE

DETA Becomes LAM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 May 80 p 1

[Text] LAM (Airlines of Mozambique) created with new management. Marcelino dos Santos announced these measures during a meeting of the workers in this sector. Due to the serious irregularities detected here, as part of the political and organizational offensive underway in the country, the DETA [Air Transport Exploitation Directorate] was closed down this morning and replaced by the LAM (Airlines of Mozambique). The new Mozambican air transport company, on the other hand, will have a technical department, directed by a manager, with the job of coordinating the operation of aircraft and equipment.

The important decision made by the leadership of the party and the government, which is a part of the political and organizational offensive directed personally by President Samora Machel, in the various sectors of the country's economic and social life, was announced by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Policy of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party during a general meeting between the workers of that enterprise and members of the high-level commission which had been working there for about a month.

In this context and following the measures announced during this meeting, engineer Eugenio Picolo was removed from his job as national director of civil aviation and executive director of DETA and the same is true of Gabriel Mabunda who was relieved of his job as assistant executive manager of this enterprise.

It was concluded from a study conducted by the high-level commission headed by Marcelino dos Santos, regarding the members of the management of the defunct DETA, that engineer Eugenio Picolo had engaged in authoritarian, bellicose, liberal behavior with a know-it-all and arrogant spirit in

dealing with his closest collaborators. This behavior, which is incompatible with the guidelines issued by the party and the state, promoted the destabilization maneuvers launched at that time in DETA.

Regarding Gabriel Mabunda, it was concluded that he had to be removed on grounds of incompetence since he turned out to be simply a man who carried out the orders given by the executive manager. As far as his arrest was concerned, it was explained to the DETA workers that Gabriel Mabunda--who however was present at the meeting--was arrested on charges of corruption and opportunist and demagogic interpretation of guidelines issued by the President of the Republic to the DETA.

Maj Jose Bacelar was appointed manager of the new national enterprise, the IAN; he will combine his new job with his position as general manager of ANAVIA. Engineer Carlos Morgado was appointed to the position of technical department manager which was created in the new enterprise.

Dos Santos Speech

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 May 80 pp 3-4

[Excerpts] As we disclosed in yesterday's edition, DETA was closed down yesterday morning and IAN was created in its place. This was announced during a meeting with workers of the defunct company, presided over by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Policy of the FRELIMO Party, in his capacity as chairman of the high-level commission appointed by President Samora Machel to take action in this sector within the framework of the political and organizational offensive in progress throughout the country. Here is the text of the speech given by Marcelino dos Santos on this occasion.

What is the purpose of this meeting?

You were certainly informed that we were going to talk about DETA.

The chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the Republic visited the enterprises that render airline service.

He visited the DETA, the COMAG, and the HELMO.

He also visited the airport.

And what did His Excellency President Samora find during his visit to DETA and the airport on 10 March?

Complete disorganization;

Lack of cleanliness and hygiene;

Confusion;

Lack of leadership at the airport, confused organizational structure;

Workers without proper uniforms although the uniform section is full of clothing;

Restaurant, kitchen, and bar at the airport very dirty and disorganized;

The DETA stores had many products, some of which had not been used in our aircraft since 1975 and which had deteriorated.

During the visit of His Excellency the President, spare parts necessary for aircraft maintenance were also found in the terminal and those parts had been there for a long time.

This reveals internal disorganization and lack of control.

This entire situation conflicts violently with the prospects and objectives which we established for ourselves during this decade of 1980-1990. It was necessary to respond to this situation by taking energetic measures in order to restore the situation.

This is why His Excellency the Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique immediately appointed a high-level commission to look into the DETA.

Here is the assignment given the commission:

Determine and thoroughly analyze the situation and problems of DETA, check the levels of responsibility, and propose measures for solution.

The commission is now finishing its work.

The various meetings with the sections we mentioned facilitated a certain familiarization with the situation of DETA, the serious problems besetting the enterprise, and the immediate measures that had to be taken.

We have gathered here with all of the DETA workers because we want your participation in the search for solutions.

We want all workers to contribute, we want all workers to speak out.

This is a habit of ours, a tradition in our FRELIMO Party.

Let us now give the floor to all those present. Please speak up.

(At this point and for several hours, various workers present made their remarks, talking about the various problems besetting the former DETA. After the remarks by the workers and following a short break, Marcelino dos Santos continued.)

We have now heard various remarks.

They boiled down to rich and important contributions to our work.

They gave our work the proper awareness and greatness resulting from the organized group participation of all workers.

We found that the remarks were open and frank.

We began by combatting fear among us. This is a victory because, in the People's Republic of Mozambique, there is no room for intimidation, blackmail, restriction of freedom of expression, and there is no room for fear.

We fought for many years and we won independence precisely in order to exercise the right to speak out freely on our problems and to outline the respective solutions, in the proper place and at the proper time.

Every citizen has the duty immediately to denounce any maneuver aimed at intimidating or frightening anybody at all.

We will be implacable in dealing with blackmailers and we will be severe in dealing with the timorous or the unaware or opportunists.

But there is more. As Mozambicans and patriots, we must have the courage at any moment to denounce and stubbornly to prevent any action aimed at undermining our economy and the foundations of our people's government.

We cannot remain indifferent and passive toward actions involving sabotage, sloppiness, carelessness, negligence, corruption, laziness, disorganization, and lack of professional competence. We cannot remain indifferent when we see a fellow worker commit actions against our country. We cannot remain indifferent when we see fellow workers stealing shrimp, ivory, and other valuable objects.

In conclusion, there was a gradual process of destabilization in DETA.

What are the causes of that destabilization?

Lack of Perspective Regarding the Role of Civil Aviation and DETA.

Although it was an enterprise in the production sector, DETA was not under the effective management and control of the government machine.

As we said before, DETA did not have a plan.

What is the significance and consequence of that?

Failure to draft a plan means that the role and importance of planning were never really assimilated in this sector.

And in a country, such as ours, which built socialism, something which can be done only through planning, there is no room for anybody who does not want to plan.

Not planning runs counter to the urgent character of planning; it constituted a clear position aimed at interfering with the construction of socialism in the country. It is an attitude of sabotage.

Since there was no planning in DETA, what we had here mostly was improvisation and disorganization.

Since there was no planning, the workers made no contribution to the planning process as such. Consequently, the worker did not consider the section in which he worked to be his section; the worker did not consciously tackle the tasks in his section.

Since he did not consider his section to be his very own, the enterprise was a strange thing for him.

Thus the workers had no overall concept of the company's objective, a company which ought to be involved in the overall economic and social development process of the country.

If they are not familiar with the enterprise, they cannot be sensitive to the overall character of the process of the country's economic and social development.

They do not feel that the enterprise exists to serve the people and the country.

The question of planning is a question which is intimately tied to the problem of enterprise management. The latter is connected to the implementation of correct management methods.

In the case of DETA, we found that the breakdown and destabilization effort resulted from a lack of correct definition of what civil aviation should be, of what an air transport enterprise in Mozambique should be.

Down through the years, concepts on the role of civil aviation seem to have been rather nebulous in our eyes.

There were attempts by prior DETA managers to improve air transport services.

But these attempts always failed because of the person of the national civil aviation director.

And why did this involve the person of Engineer Eugenio Picolo?

In our party, we had a method for analyzing the personality of an individual also taking into account as point of reference his past life and his class origin.

Individuals are not born with all qualities that characterize the new man who builds the new society.

Man transforms himself and eliminates his insufficiencies, man acquires new qualities which turn him into an example, which turn him into a model to follow.

The transformation of the individual necessarily involves integration into the life of the people and his assimilation of the new values which the revolutionary process inevitably brings out.

This transformation is permanent; it is a continuous process of assimilation and rejection.

Let us see who exactly engineer Picolo is, where he came from, his past record, whether or not his personality had been transformed.

Engineer Picolo was an officer in the Portuguese colonial air force;

He took a specialized NATO training course in the United States;

After the 25 April coup d'etat, he participated in the provisional government of Soares de Melo;

When we signed the Lusaka accords, the principle of formation of a transition government was established;

Engineer Picolo was a part of that transition government, in his capacity as minister of transportation for the Portuguese side;

Following national independence, engineer Picolo--because he was born in Mozambique--became a Mozambican citizen under the provisions of the Nationality Law.

Engineer Picolo's mental makeup was molded by a fascist and colonial education and way of life.

His entire process of education turned him into an individual who would serve a cause contrary to that of our people. But engineer Picolo tried to fight on the inside in order to eliminate the concepts which had shaped him structurally.

We must not underestimate these situations. Engineer Picolo managed to remain a Mozambican, he did tell his wife that Mozambique was his fatherland.

When moments of serious disagreements came up in the solution of questions concerning the defense of the interests of the DETA in relation to certain impositions from the TAP [Portuguese Airlines], as a result of nostalgia for the colonial past, engineer Picolo managed to defend our interests and our cause.

Engineer Picolo was then appointed national director of civil aviation.

From that point on, he also held the job of executive manager of DETA.

In the meantime, his procedure as director, his working methods, in the day-to-day operations of DETA, showed that the revolutionary process in Mozambique had not yet been assimilated by engineer Picolo.

Let us repeat:

His arrogance,

His bellicose spirit,

His authoritarianism,

His know-it-all spirit,

His liberalism,

His individualism,

All of these he failed to eliminate.

He did not really know how to launch the internal struggle to assume the new values.

This internal struggle was all the more necessary since his status and his high-level responsibilities demanded this.

Today we can say:

We demanded more of engineer Picolo than he was able to give;

He was not politically and ideologically prepared to assume tasks involving such high responsibilities.

This is why the negative aspects of his personality brought about the accumulation of incorrect actions and working methods, strengthening the destabilization effort we encountered in DETA.

We want to say here quite forcefully that everything we said in describing engineer Picolo does not mean that we doubt his quality as a patriot, his quality as a Mozambican.

We want to say here that everything we noted about engineer Picolo is the result of investigations which the commission conducted, the result of valuable contributions from DETA workers.

When we presented his profile to engineer Picolo we did so in order to tell him quite frankly: the internal battle is difficult, this battle of eliminating our shortcomings from ourselves.

In presenting his profile to him, we were not trying to destroy him. We were trying to build him up or above all to rebuild him.

The action taken by our FRELIMO Party is designed to transform men, to transform mentalities. It is designed to create a new man in a new world, in a world different from the one in which engineer Picolo lived and was shaped.

We want to announce here that, as of this moment on, engineer Picolo is relieved of his job as national director of civil aviation and as executive manager of DETA.

He will be given a new assignment.

We also want to clarify the case of the DETA deputy manager, Gabriel Mabunda.

Why was Gabriel Mabunda assigned to a responsible position in DETA?

The first reference point is the fact that he apparently demonstrated political qualities which made him a party member;

His professional qualities were not up to the requirements for the task he had as deputy manager.

He could have grown professionally but he turned into a simple follower, a man who automatically and mechanically carried out the orders given him by engineer Picolo.

He was not arrested for incapacity or incompetence.

He was arrested on charges of abusive, incorrect, and demagogic interpretation of orders given to DETA by His Excellency President Samora Moises Machel.

Gabriel Mabunda is likewise relieved of his job in DETA.

What Are We Going to Do With DETA?

The DETA is in trouble and simply does not work any longer. But the situation will not be changed significantly simply after we have fired the manager and deputy manager.

We are here to put an end to it; we do not want any DETA any longer.

The DETA is a reference to the past. After all, does not DETA mean Directorate for the Exploitation of the Air Transports?

Who gave it that name?

Let us first of all do away with the burden of that name.

As of today, DETA ceases to exist.

As of today, a new national enterprise has been created--the LAM, Airlines of Mozambique.

The new enterprise is created now and, to manage the new enterprise and immediately to start carrying out its tasks, we appoint Maj Jose Bacelar as director.

Director Jose Bacelar also at the same time will be director-general of ANAVIA.

He will have to create conditions for the quick termination of this enterprise and its integration into the commercial department of LAM.

We are here to give him the tools so that he can do the job.

He will know how to exercise this power and how to wield the tool.

The IAM will have a technical department which will handle the coordination of the operation of aircraft and equipment; it will be the constant concern of that department to guarantee correct planning of manpower, especially aircraft crews, and high-quality aircraft and other equipment maintenance. We hereby appoint engineer Carlos Morgado to be manager of that department.

In relations between the party and the new enterprise, we find that the party cell, which exists currently, is facing serious problems.

New energetic and concentrated action is necessary here on the level of the party.

A team from National Party Headquarters will immediately start a political and organizational support drive in the party cell at the new enterprise.

Victory depends above all on the effort, sacrifice, enthusiasm, and dedication of all you workers of IAM.

The fight which we now start is tough and constant.

Through this fight we will build the promising future, socialism, a future for which the struggle and sacrifices of today are worthwhile.

We are sure of victory. We are sure of the victory of the workers.

Long live the FRELIMO, our vanguard party!

Long live Comrade President Samore Moises Machel!

Long live the political and organizational offensive!

Long live the decade of victory over underdevelopment!

Long live the new IAM enterprise!

Long live the organized workers!

The revolution will win!

Socialism will triumph!

The struggle continues!

ELECTRIFICATION PLANS FOR CURRENT YEAR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] Beira (Bureau)--SHER (Hydroelectric Co of Revue) plans to develop three major projects this year. They include greater support for rural electrification, the rebuilding and modernization of the Mavuzi plant (in Chimoio District) and a detailed design for the project to link up the HCB [Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric] SHER production systems. SHER's power production system currently includes a reservoir with a 2 million cubic meter capacity, created by the Chicamba dam, and the Chicamba and Mavuzi hydroelectric plants.

According to Eng Jose Bernardino Lopes, director of the company, there are several plans for rural electrification projects and for large and small power distribution systems. The official also reported that SHER is working in the rich region of Susundenga to build a supply axis feeding several points, such as GAPPO [?Groups of Support to Agricultural Production Projects] programs, private farmers and agricultural cooperatives in the area.

Regarding this last item, Lopes told NOTICIAS reporters:

"We are greatly concerned with two basic aspects in the electrification of these regions. First, we intend to wage a continuing battle to eliminate the diesel generator groups, which require constant imports of tremendous quantities of this fuel. Second, we are making it possible for the farmers in that area, with more support, to overcome natural hazards, specifically droughts, through the installation of irrigation systems. These systems call for a good electric power supply, both in terms of cost and utilization. We are undertaking a similar project in the zone of Vanduzi."

Noteworthy, in 1979, was the construction of a substation for the Mavuzi plant, with a power line extending about 48 kilometers and a receiver station, to supply the Mavita mines in Manica District. This project was completed only 60 working days behind schedule.

Bearing in mind the large delays in the receipt of materials and the fact that security on the site was disturbed by enemy infiltrators, the Mozambican workers who carried out the project showed a high spirit of professional responsibility. Although the plant was shelled by enemy troops, it was recovered and is now in the first stages of organization.

LONG-TERM ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 500, 11 May 80 pp 19-22

[Excerpts] From Cahora Bassa to Pemba and Montepuez

At the present time, in the central and northern parts of the country, power is being produced in small diesel powerplants which are now quite obsolete, and which require constant repairs, representing a large outlay of hard currency for the importing of spare parts, as well as for the purchase of diesel oil to operate them. In some instances, the power that is produced is not sufficient to meet the current needs; while in others, the consecutive damage is likely to upset production in certain units.

In view of this situation, and when the government decided upon areas for development, a study was made of the anticipated consumption for the next 15 years, and of the alternatives for obtaining this power.

Thus, according to an official from Mozambique Electricity, "For the supply for these undertakings, and based upon our own energy resources, there were essentially two options: to transport the coal from Moatize close to the consumption centers, and build thermal powerplants there to burn the coal, or to use the electric power already produced by the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Powerplant, and ship that power along a large transport line which would pass by the consumer centers."

The same informant concluded by saying: "When the two options were analyzed, it was found that it would be more viable economically to build that power transport system;" and hence, "In view of the conclusion, Mozambique Electricity contacted several international manufacturers for the financing and execution of the project."

The electrification system for the central and northern sections of the country will have a total length of 2,000 kilometers, consisting of 1,000 kilometers of 220 kilowatt (KV) line and 1,000 kilometers of 110 kilowatt (KV) line.

The 220 KV line will connect Cahora Bassa with Nampula, passing through Tete, Caia, Nicuadala, Quelimane, Mocuba and Alto-Molocue. The 110 KV line will be constructed starting at the 220 KV line, connecting Caia with Luabo and Marromeu; Alto-Molocue with Gurue and Cuamba; and Nampula with Angoche, Monapo, Nacala, Ocua, Montepuez and Pemba.

First Phase Costs 4 Million Contos

The 220 KV connection between Cahora Bassa and Nampula was divided into two phases, the first extending as far as Mocuba, and the second between that town and Nampula.

The contract for the financing and execution of this first phase of the project (lines and substations) was signed with an Italian-French consortium (SAE/CGEE Alsthom), and SWED POWER, of Sweden, was selected as consulting engineers.

The cost of this first phase of the project is 4 million contos, with 3 million in foreign currency and 1 million in national currency. This work will involve 150 foreign employees and 800 Mozambicans.

The work on the connection between Cahora Bassa and Mocuba was started upon the arrival of the first foreign technicians who will begin the necessary topographical surveys this month. This first phase will be terminated in December 1982; and it is anticipated that the second one, which will carry power as far as Nampula, will be completed by December 1983.

Meanwhile, contacts are to be made with other manufacturers for the execution of the 110 KV system, which will also be 1,000 kilometers long, divided into several sections.

For a better assessment of the importance of this project and of what it represents to the development of a vast region of our country, we might mention, for example, that Mocuba needs 2 megawatts (MW) of power at the present time. The construction of new industries in this town, which we shall discuss subsequently, will bring about a tenfold increase in its needs within a period of only 3 years. By 1987, it is anticipated that Mocuba will need 40 MW, that is, 5 MW more than the current needs of Maputo, which total 35 MW (at the present time, the Greater Maputo area, including Machava and Matola, requires 50 MW).

Similar situations marked by a significant increase in electric power requirements hold true for other localities which will be served by the north central system. Moreover, by allowing the electric powerplants that now exist to be withdrawn from service, this project will cause a considerable decline in imports of diesel oil and spare parts, with the accompanying savings of hard currency.

Development Poles

The study of the electrification system for the north-central part of the country was made on the basis of the poles for agricultural, industrial and mining development established by the government.

Insofar as Cabo Delgado is concerned, it is planned to construct two textile factories to make use of the cotton from the province, one in Pemba and the other in Montepuez. The development of marble exploitation in Montepuez also entails a larger supply of electric power; and the same thing holds true for the normal operation and natural growth of the sisal plantations.

Another textile factory will be built in Cuamba (Niassa Province), which is now a major railroad center on the Nacala-Lichinga line, and a connecting point with Malawi.

The town of Nampula is also an important development pole, where another textile unit is in the phase of completion (TEXMOQUE), whose normal operation depends on more power than what can be supplied at present by the old powerplant in the provincial capital. Hence, a powerplant is now about to be constructed in Nacala, with the respective connecting system to Nampula. This system will be interconnected with the north central one, inasmuch as, in the future, it will be used to transport power from Cahora Bassa and Nampula to Nacala, a port center which serves northern Mozambique and the countries of the interior, and which also represents an alternative for the removal of coal from Moatize, when the exploitation of the open cut mines begins.

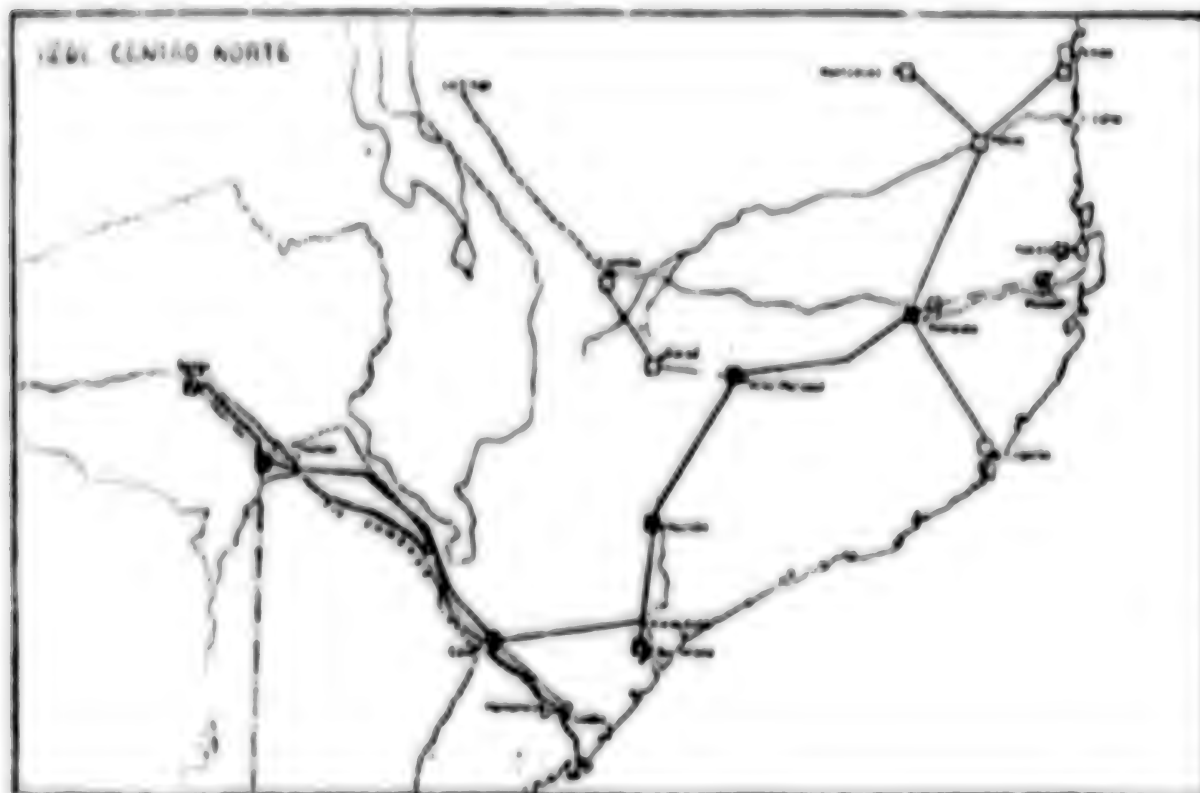
Monapo and Angoche are also being served at present by very old electric powerplants subject to major stoppages; something which upsets the supply of energy to the various industrial units established in the two regions, with inevitable effects on production.

As for Zambezia Province, the current status of the electric power supply is not much different, and therefore the use of the installed industrial capacity also entails a need for more power. This holds true for the town of Quelimane itself, and Gurue, an important tea-growing region. In Alto Molocue and Alto Ligonha also, the increased capacity for extracting ores for export (tantalites, pegmatites and kaolin) is contingent on a greater energy potential.

Insofar as Macuba is concerned, it is a cotton center where the largest textile factory in the country will be built, and is planned to go into operation by December 1982.

In Sofala Province, Luabo and Marromeu, which will also receive power from Cahora Bassa, are the country's largest sugar producing centers. At present they have their own powerplants, which operate with great difficulty because they have been in service for many years.

There is also the prospect of electrification of the Jate-Beira railroad line, while Cala is the site indicated for the construction of the aluminum industry, another major project which is part of the overall strategy of the struggle against underdevelopment.



Locations established as development poles, which will benefit from the power produced by the Cahora Bassa dam. The heavy line depicts the 220 KV line, and the thin line the 110 KV line.

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APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFERENCE OF PEOPLE'S STORES

Maputo NOTÍCIAS in Portuguese 10 May 80 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade is continuing to receive many requests from those interested in running certain establishments which had, up until now, been utilized by the People's Stores state enterprise. By the end of yesterday afternoon, over 350 bids had been made in Maputo alone.

The majority of these requests pertain to the running of butcher, shoe-making, hair-dressing, bakery, barber and boutique-type shops, and the individuals who are interested are associated with the widest variety of occupations.

Moreover, as of yesterday nearly 2,000 forms had been distributed to interested persons, and it is expected that the number recorded by then will increase further still during the next few days.

First Requests Will Be Responded to Shortly

The first requests arriving at the Ministry of Domestic Trade will begin to receive responses starting on 20 May, according to information supplied by a spokesman for this organ of state authority.

Furthermore, the authorized entities are now considering the document concerning the methodology for transferring the establishments which, up until now, had been utilized by the People's Stores, and which are to be managed by private individuals, as President Samora Machel announced in his speech of 18 March.

According to the source from this ministry, among the requests already sent to that entity there have appeared some from individuals without an acceptable investment capacity; which resulted from the misinterpretation of the transfer of the aforementioned commercial establishments.

To offer a better explanation, the same source pointed out that the costs of the transfer are reckoned not only on the basis of the goods contained in the establishment, but also, and particularly, the value of the establishment itself, as estimated in accordance with its potential for making profits.

Workers of the People's Stores Will Not Be Unemployed

Meanwhile, the organizational work is continuing in various agencies to insure that the present workers of the People's Stores enterprise will have guaranteed employment. However, this does not mean that the new proprietors of the establishments currently comprising the enterprise will be forced to keep the present employees. In the event that the new proprietors want to hire new workers, the others will be assigned to different sectors.

One of the officials associated with the process of liquidating the People's Stores stated that it was necessary for the workers of this enterprise all over the country to be retained in their positions and to continue their work.

2909

CSO: 4401

COMMUNAL VILLAGES SEMINAR ENDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 May 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Last Saturday, in Angoche, Nampula Province, after 8 days of work, the First National Seminar on Communal Villages came to an end. Speaking at the closing session, the head of the National Committee on Communal Villages, Job Chambal, said that the seminar had established the concrete types of activity, assigning tasks and deadlines, and holding the various sectors of activity responsible for the way in which the plans devised by the party's supreme leadership are fulfilled, to implement the resolutions from the sector's first meeting.

Within the context of the many varied features associated with those rural communities of a new type, the First National Meeting on Communal Villages discussed primarily matters related to the political organizational aspects, economic and financial matters and the social and cultural aspects of the communal villages.

Citing the need to establish power structures in the communal villages (in accordance with the instructions from the sector's First Meeting), as well as to organize a sound economic base that will allow for the development of the rural communities, director Job Chambal expressed the view that those tasks were essential, predicting: "Collectively, we shall succeed in surmounting the difficulties."

7909

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PARDONED DESERTERS AT WORK--The former deserters, traitors and undisciplined individuals from the Mozambique Liberation Front who were pardoned by President Samora Machel during his historic visit to Niassa Province will be engaged in the construction of communal villages in the districts of Mavago, Sanga and Mandimba until the end of this month. In announcing this decision, Governor Aurelio Manave gave a reminder that it is a result of the FRELIMO's policy of clemency, noting that these persons will be involved in productive activities to be carried out collectively with the populace. Meanwhile, in the district of Mavago, where Governor Aurelio Manave is paying a working visit, the population contributed over 1,500 escudos in cash to reinforce the defense capacity. At the meeting, the supreme leader of the party and government in Niassa discussed the goals that we intend to attain during the 1980's, which has been established in our country as the decade of victory over underdevelopment. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 May 80 p 1] 2909

FORGED BANKNOTES PULLED OUT--A dispatch from the minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Sergio Vieira, dated 6 May 1980, stated that, as of today, all the 1,000-escudo banknotes dated 16 May 1972, bearing the figure (bust) of D. Afonso V and grayish-blue in color (on the front and back) and with a pink shade predominating in the middle of the note, will cease to be legal tender in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The same dispatch declares that the holders of such notes must exchange them for others which are legal tender in the country at any branch of the Bank of Mozambique, or at the People's Development Bank, by 10 June. The process of withdrawing from circulation the 1,000-escudo banknotes with the aforementioned features is not a process of normal replacement of old banknotes with others in good condition. The reasons which prompted the withdrawal of this note from circulation are more deepseated and the process is a different one. Prominent among the various maneuvers used by the enemy in an attempt to destabilize our economy and upset the construction of the socialist society in our country is the counterfeiting of a 1,000-escudo banknote with the features of the one now being withdrawn from circulation, made in early 1977 in Portugal. This maneuver of the enemy was discovered and dismantled even before the counterfeited money was illegally brought into our country in large amounts. Despite this, the imperialists have not ceased their attempts to upset our

economy and harm the Mozambican people, by illegally introducing counterfeit banknotes into our territory. As of 11 June, these 1,000-escudo notes will be void; in other words, they will be worthless. When these notes have been withdrawn from circulation, the enemy's chances of deceiving the Mozambican people by infiltrating counterfeit bills over the borders, or making payments in counterfeit notes that are worthless, will be reduced. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 80 pp 1, 2] 2909

SUGAR PRODUCTION GOALS SET--Beira--Yesterday, in this city, the head of the National Sugar Institute (INA) directed an important meeting with officials from all the sugar enterprises in the central part of the country, namely, Sena Sugar Estates, the Buzi Company and Mozambique Sugar Dealers. The assignment of production targets by each one of these enterprises was the main topic at that meeting; and the head of the INA informed all the entities participating in it of the need to guarantee maximum output from the existing potential, particularly with regard to fresh cane, from the standpoint of preventing its waste, from the cutting until it enters the manufacturing unit. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 May 80 p 3] 2909

FIRST SALT EXPORTS--For the first time in the history of its existence, the People's Republic of Mozambique will begin exporting salt, with an initial shipment of 3,000 tons to the Republic of Zimbabwe and the Kingdom of Swaziland, according to information obtained in Maputo by the correspondent from NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in the nation's capital. The exporting of that volume of salt to two neighboring countries without any connection to the sea represents an accrual in hard currency estimated at \$270,000; and the project has been carried out by the only salt purification plant in the country, located in the town of Matola, in Maputo Province. That industrial unit has already tested several technical innovations designed to make full use of its extracting potential, prominent among which is the change in ocean water circulation in order to allow for a greater evaporating capacity. Also cited in connection with the work that is under way at the salt purification plant is the purchase of new machinery for the purification process, which when it goes into service will make it possible to substantially increase production. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 May 80 p 3] 2909

GDR COOPERANT'S DEATH REPORTED--A cooperant from the German Democratic Republic named Roland Tachmen was killed on Friday in a work accident in Moatize, in one of the coal mines, while performing his internationalist mission. The accident occurred at a CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] mine, during an instructional operation to train Mozambican miners. We give a reminder that several cooperants from that European socialist country are rendering services in CARBOMOC, and have made a valuable contribution to the recovery of production in that strategic sector of the national economy. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 May 80 p 3] 2909

GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION TRAINING STUDIED--Maputo, 10 May--According to information provided today at a press conference by the administrator of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Victor Sa Machado, that foundation may participate in the training of Mozambican technicians for health and education.

The Gulbenkian administrator, who has been visiting Mozambique for a week, at the invitation of the Eduardo Mondlane University, stated: "The priorities that we have established are mainly in the education and health sectors, with emphasis placed on the prospect of training cadres, in particular." With its headquarters in Portugal, the Gulbenkian Foundation created a department of cooperation last year, designed especially for assistance to Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe. Sa Machado declared that the cooperation and the assignment of priorities for the projects are decided upon by the officials of the interested countries themselves. After observing that a large number of the projects submitted fit into the Gulbenkian Foundation's plans, Sa Machado announced that a sizable number of study grants might be made for the training of educational aides, the training of intermediate health cadres, intermediate post-graduate courses and the supplying of facilities for teaching, hospital equipment and the formation of libraries. As part of the cooperation to be established between Mozambique and the Gulbenkian Foundation, it was admitted that there might be a possible cultural exchange involving, specifically, a tour of Mozambique by the Foundation's dance ensemble and orchestra, as well as providing study grants for local performers to travel abroad. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 May 80 p 3] 2909

FOODSTUFFS UNAFFECTED BY DROUGHT--A provincial domestic trade official told our correspondent in Lichinga that the drought this year in some districts in Niassa Province, namely, Mandimba, Mecanheles, Cuamba, Maua, Marrupa and Nacula could seriously threaten planting in these areas. The domestic trade official verified this situation during his visits to various districts in the province. In these districts considered large cereal producers, vast areas of corn have been planted but it has not germinated because of the drought. "Although the situation is difficult, it will not be a problem for provincial authorities because we have large quantities of corn, potatoes and beans in stock which will be sent to the people in the drought-stricken districts," said the provincial director of domestic trade. To improve the system for marketing basic foodstuffs, seven private merchants have already been selected to work in the above-mentioned drought areas. These merchants will be accountable to the district government and the Provincial Directorate of Domestic Trade. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Apr 80 p 3] 9479

BRITISH WHEAT DONATION--More than 15,000 tons of wheat, coming from the United Kingdom, in response to the appeal issued to the international community by the country, asking for help, arrived in the port of Maputo on 9 May. This important contribution which arrived on board the "Sea Guardian" will minimize the wheat flour shortage which has made itself felt particularly in the bread baking industry in the urban centers and in the rural areas. The results of the sale of wheat in Mozambique will be used for financing aid projects in which the British government is interested, such as, road construction in rural areas. This latest supply brings the total food aid furnished by the United Kingdom to the People's Republic of Mozambique since 1977 to a figure of 47,500 tons. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 May 80 p 2] 5058

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING--"Although we are exerting every possible effort to improve our services, we cannot feel that we have fully accomplished this until we have delivered the farmers' entire product output to its proper destination," said the minister of domestic trade, Manuel Aranda da Silva yesterday when he addressed the closing session of the National Assembly of Agrarian Marketing, which opened in the nation's capital last 23 April. This national meeting, whose objective was to draw up a balance sheet of the previous marketing campaign and examine present prospects, also studied the best way to market cashew nuts. However, the minister of trade noted that in addition to the fact that none of the representatives from the various provinces could give any precise information regarding the development of other marketing outlets, there is also lacking a sense of responsibility regarding the coordination of operations for the outflow of the people's products and he therefore strongly recommended the formation of an operational unit to act as liaison between the marketing services and other organizations which this operation involves, particularly transportation, agriculture, private dealers and the producers themselves. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Apr 80 p 1] 8870

FIRST DOMESTIC FISHING BOAT--The first large fishing vessel ever built in Mozambique will be launched within the next 4 months, an important undertaking which will contribute greatly to the development of the country's fishing activity. The ship, the "Vilemoura," is 26 meters long and has a cold storage capacity of 45 tons of fish. It represents a total investment of about 25,000 contos. According to the owners, by December of this year, or 4 months from the time it goes into operation, if all goes according to plan, the new fishing boat will have earned an estimated 22,128 contos in net profits. It will concentrate its operations on shrimp fishing. Built entirely of wood, the "Vilemoura" was started by the Barlavento firm in the mid-1970's. At the end of 1979, it was awarded to the A. J. Fulgas fishing firm, of Beira, which is now seeing to its completion in Maputo. The adjudication of the disposition of the vessel, still a skeleton, came about because the shipbuilding firm stopped work on it before it was completed. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Apr 80 p 2] 6362

PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR--The Portuguese government has just assigned an ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique. Jose Cutileiro, the diplomat involved, earlier was Portugal's representative to the Council of Europe, according to the ANOP (Portuguese News Agency). [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 May 80 p 2] 5058

CSO: 4401

PRP INTERNAL DISPUTE CONTINUES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 May 80 p 25

[Text] The smouldering intra-party crisis in the People's Redemption Party has taken a turn for the worse.

This followed a rejection of an order of the national directorate of the party by Governor Balarabe Musa, of Kaduna State, and 38 PRP members of the House of Representatives.

The directorate, at the end of its two-day meeting at Bagauda Hotel, near Kano, had directed that both Governor Musa and his Kano State counterpart, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, should no longer attend meetings with UPN and GNPP governors.

The directorate also decided that the purported dismissal of the party's Senate leader, Senator Saho Bakin Zuwo, and its Chief Whip in the House of Representatives Dr. Jinadu Mohammed be withheld pending the decision of the Kano State Directorate on the appeal made by them.

Governor Musa, in an apparent defiance of the directive, said that the meeting of the nine governors was in the interest of the government of his state and, therefore he would continue to attend the meeting.

In their reaction yesterday the 38 National Assemblymen said: "We want to make it categorically clear that our two governors have our full support to attend any meeting with their colleagues."

They further described the decisions taken at Bagauda meeting as "unconstitutional and unfortunate."

"It is a well known fact that the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) was the first to challenge the meeting of the nine governors before it was later echoed by our party's General Secretary, Mr. S. G. Ikoku, Senator Saho Barkin Zuwo and Dr. Japaid Mohammed".

The directorate meeting was chaired by the PRP national leader, Alhaji Aminu Kano.

SEVEN SENIOR CHIEFS DEPOSED IN OWO

Government Approval

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 May 80 p 1

[Text] Anti-riot policemen were guarding strategic places in Owo yesterday following the week-end deposition of seven senior traditional chiefs.

Order was threatened by angry townsfolk loyal to the chiefs soon after the depositions were announced.

Deposed were the Oshere, Chief Joseph Ajidashile Olakunori; the Akowa of Iloro, Chief Adafin Daramola; the Elerawa, Chief Abraham Ojo Olakunori, the Arawagbalye, Chief Faleyinu Okoro.

Others were the Arawagbalye of Igboroko, Chief Amadu Egbowa, the Arawagbalye of Ijebu quarters, Chief M. B. Aghars, and the Imaran of Isaipen quarters, Chief Sule Omama.

Six lorry loads of policemen poured into the key places almost immediately. Those guarded were the house of the Ondo State Governor, Chief Michael Adekunle Ajasin, that of the Olowo, Oba Joseph Ogunoye, and houses of all the deposed.

Oba Ogunoye announced the deposition at a Press conference, saying the Government had approved them.

He said the depositions were in agreement with his powers as the Olowo of Owo.

Oba Ogunoye, saying the depositions were supported by people in the chiefs' domains, denied existence of political motives behind the action.

He said although the chiefs refused to perform their traditional obligations since 1971, they continued to receive their monthly salaries.

Constitution Provisions

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 May 80 p 5

[Article by Segun Akinwande]

[Text] The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1979 differs from the 1963 constitution in some vital issues in respect of chieftaincy matters. The 1963 constitution gave chieftaincy legislative power, through the institution of the House of Chiefs at state level, and also a special privilege, immunity of chieftaincy question from the jurisdiction of the court, which was an erosion of the rule of law. The 1979 constitution did away with the State House of Chiefs and put chieftaincy questions under judicial control.

The 1979 constitution does more--really. It respects chieftaincy and gives it functions but makes chieftaincy responsible and accountable to the people.

The 1979 constitution makes it obligatory for every state to establish and maintain an institution of Council of Chiefs and prescribes the functions of the council. The constitution makes it obligatory that the chief to represent the state shall be appointed by his compeers in the Council of Chiefs.

It creates a Council of State. some of the component members of the council are representative chiefs from each State Council of Chiefs.

Having regard to the composition, function and the representative and Federal character of the Council of State, the 1979 constitution bestows on the chieftaincy institution the highest respects and regards in the country. But the 1979 constitution makes chieftaincy institution responsible and accountable to the people and in the long run tends to make it people's institution.

It makes it obligatory for chiefs who are on full employment and public officers to observe and comply with the Code of Conduct for public officers.

The punishment which the Code of Conduct Tribunal may impose shall include the following:

- (a) Vacation of office or seat in any legislative house as the case may be.
- (b) Seizure and forfeiture to the State of any property acquired in abuse or corruption of office.

Under the different State Chiefs laws there are two categories of chieftaincy: family chieftaincy and non-family chieftaincy. The 1979 constitution adversely affects the family chieftaincy but does not disturb the

non-family chieftaincy. The family chieftaincy may be a single ruling house chieftaincy or multi-ruling house chieftaincy. The hard core and essence of family chieftaincy is BIRTH--no more no less.

Under the new constitution, the State's social order, a part of the Fundamental Objectives and Directive principles of State policy is founded on the ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice. And Section 17 (2) provides-- "Ev ry citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations and opportunities before the law".

There is a snag, the social order is non-justi=lable. But the 1979 constitution goes further, it translates part of the social order. Equality of Rights, into Fundamental Right that is justiciable. Section 39 (2) of the constitution provides and proclaims: "No citizen of Nigeria shall be subjected to any disability or deprivation merely by reason of the circumstances of his birth" This singular provision is enforceable in the court, it kills and buries BIRTH the essence of family chieftaincy. In the foreseeable future the Chiefs Laws of the state in so far as family chieftaincy is concerned faces the challenge of inconsistency with the provision of Section 39 (2) of the constitution.

But no cause for alarm. We can adapt and adjust the surviving non-family chieftaincy to enable us retain our chieftaincy tradition. The Ibadan Chieftaincy institution a non-family chieftaincy, is there for us to copy: it has stood the test of time in stature popularity, resilience and effectiveness.

Family chieftaincy is incompatible with the presidential system. Its abolition is a logical price we must pay for the shift from the UK parliamentary system to the US presidential democracy.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE NOW HAS 26 SHIPS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 May 80 p 32

[Article by Cyprian Agbor]

[Text] The Nigerian National Shipping Line NNSL, has taken delivery of three more of the 19 new ships being built for the National Carrier.

This brings to 15 the number of new Combo vessels and conventional cargo carriers acquired by the line and it also swells their fleet of Ocean going vessels to 26 as at now.

The Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Transport, Mallam Garba Wushishi told the Business Times last week that hopefully by the end of June this year the remaining ships will be delivered from South Korea and that with the diversification of the Line's trade routes there is no doubt that the company would be able to earn enough to enable it survive without government grants.

The NNSL had ordered the 19 ships from Yugoslavia and South Korea for the sum of N175 million in 1978 and by the end of last year up to 12 of the new ships had been delivered to the company.

A recent publication of the company showed 19 of their ships and the staff manning them. Two of these ships are named after Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and Alhaji Ahmadu Bello, in honour of their meritorious service to this country.

The officials of all the ships comprised the Ship masters, Chief Officers 2nd, 3rd and 4th Officers, Deck Cadets, Radio and Catering Officers, Engineers and Electricians.

The ships themselves were the Mv Nnamdi Azikiwe, My Ahmadu, Bello, My Rivers Niger, Benue, Ogun, Ethiopie Hudejia; Jimini, Adada Kerawa, Asabi Oji, Mada; Oli Rima; Majidun Abdine and Osse.

The ships have been admitted into the various conference lines operating in Nigeria including the United Kingdom West Africa Conference (UKWAL), Continent (EUROPE) West Africa Conference (COMAC), the America West Africa Conference (AWAFC) and the Far East West Africa Conference (FEWAC).

Their ports of call include Nigeria's major ports of call include Nigeria's major ports of Lagos, Warri, Port Harcourt, Sapele and Calabar in addition to their Oversea ports along their various conference lines routes.

Recently the Minister of State advised the Line to ensure that their ships joined more of the major Conference Lines so that in time they could carry more than the 40 per cent of the Nation's external trade they are now carrying.

CSO: 4420

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WARNS TRADE UNIONS

Minister Ogedengbe's Statement

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE current industrial actions in the country are a calculated attempt to destabilise the present administration, the Federal Government said in Lagos on Wednesday.

A statement made on the current labour unrest by the Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Mr. Adetunji Ogedengbe, said the industrial actions were also aimed at disrupting the nation's economy.

He regretted that it was a matter of great concern to the present administration that the central labour organisation had not demonstrated any ability or willingness to arrest the current wild-cat strikes.

The minister drew the attention of labour unions to legislations dealing with industrial conflict that stipulate

procedures for settlement of trade disputes.

He cited Trade Dispute Decree 1976 No 178, Essential Services Decree 1976 No 23/1976 No 94, with their 1977 amendments and emphasised that these decrees outlawed strikes and lockouts.

The legislations stipulate that industrial actions could only be resorted to if all attempts to settle disputes by voluntary negotiations and mediations and efforts to inform the labour minister failed.

'This administration', Mr Ogedengbe stated, 'stands committed to its earlier undertaking to review the labour laws but until that is done the laws should be strictly obeyed as they now stand'.

'DAILY TIMES' Comment

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 May 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Mr. Adedun Ogedengbe's indictment of labour unions especially the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) raises certain labour issues.

One paramount question is whether the NLC has so far operated within the rules and regulations guiding it as stipulated by the labour law.

The NLC is strictly speaking, a paper tiger. The law establishing it, does not give it any power to negotiate unilaterally with employers, on behalf of its constituent unions. And it evidently has no disciplinary powers over them.

What authority or influence it has is mostly moral, and can in any event only be exercised where there is some consensus within the labour movement on any given issue.

That consensus has in recent months been difficult to obtain, mainly because the legal injunction on the NLC not to affiliate formally with any political party has not, in practice, prevented factions within it from leaning towards one party or the other.

It is presumably the factionalism within the NLC that prompted Mr. Ogedengbe's charge that there is a "calculated attempt" on the part of labour to destabilise the present administration.

That is a serious allegation, which certainly deserves to be investigated. But Mr. Ogedengbe's ministry has itself not been entirely blameless. Wild-cat strikes are probably inevitable in an open society. But they can, through prudent management, be minimised in their scope and frequency.

The present administration earlier on, promised to review existing labour laws, to bring them more in line with current realities. It has so far not done so. It is important it did so as to avoid undue use of the labour unions for achieving selfish ambitions.

One assignment which the NLC has to concern itself within any given labour situation is to thoroughly investigate allegations made by unions against their management. By so doing, it has to ensure that the basic requirements for a strike had been met before any industrial action is taken by unions.

Patriotism and sense of duty are all that the NLC requires to carry out this function creditably.

We must concede to ourselves that any form of strike is a disruptive ingredient in our national body politic. For it is notably, the common man who suffers in the end.

Hence, both the government and the workers have an interwoven responsibility of keeping faith with each other.

It is in the national interest that all avenues for redress are totally exhausted before labour is withdrawn.

'NEW NIGERIAN' Comment

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Disturbing"]

[Text]

IT is hard not to believe Mr. Adebisi Ogedengbe, Labour and Productivity Minister's assertion that the current wave of strikes is politically motivated. Four of them occurred in the last three weeks. The Nigeria Labour Congress 'set the stage when in late March, this year, it attempted to blackmail the government. It was demanding, among other things, the outrageous sum of 300 Naira as minimum wage. For that and other demands the Congress issued an ultimatum to the Federal Government which expired on 31st March.

Mr. Hassan Sunmonu, the President of the Congress was tact-

ful not to pronounce precisely what would happen if the government failed to comply with a charter of workers' demands. But the rest could be deduced. In any case it took appeals from all sectors of the public to dissuade Mr. Sunmonu and his colleagues to abandon the idea of nation-wide stoppage.

By posing the way it did the NLC gave the impression that it was in charge of all affiliated unions. The recent wild-cats seemed to prove otherwise. More importantly it called to question the merit of having a central labour union for the country. And the government will be perfectly right to re-examine the pre-

sent situation with a view to bringing everything in line with present day realities.

Even more enraging is the fact that none of the strikers really exhausted all available avenues, past and present, for amicable solutions to grievances. That, is in spite of the laws governing strikes, which the unions concerned are not unaware of. The recent bus, taxi and tanker drivers' strike which confined itself to Kaduna and Kano states, merely hid behind the cloak of alleged police harassment. Some participants in the rally in Kaduna were heard shouting the name of a political leader instead of a union slogan.

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 May 80 pp 924-926

[First of two articles by Umoh James Umoh, DAILY NEWS labor editor]

[Text]

Most saddest thing which could happen to Nigerian workers in this era of civilian administration would be the break-up of the Nigeria Labour Congress into ideological factions and the revival of bitterness and antagonism in the Nigerian trade union movement. But this break-up will become inevitable if Marxist unionists disperse in their subtle but determined efforts to turn the congress into a left wing movement with definite Marxist political objectives.

When the NLC was launched in Ibadan on February 28, 1978, its mandate workers gave to the leadership of the congress was that it should remain an independent, free and democratic labour movement. The constitution of the NLC prohibits partisan political involvement.

For more than three decades previously, Nigerian workers had been divided because of ideological differences among union leaders. Workers lacked effective bargaining power so long as their leaders remained divided. The inauguration of the NLC as the only central labour organisation was supposed to put an end to all forms of bitterness and antagonism among union leaders.

To prevent revival of old divisions, the NLC decided not to affiliate with any of the international labour movement. However, the NLC has sponsored about 150 union leaders abroad for trade union courses and 45 of them were sent to Eastern Europe. The Marxists in the NLC are now campaigning seriously to prevent industrial unions from fraternising with their international counterparts in Western Europe.

Whereas the NLC criticised Egyptian and Israeli peace efforts during a meeting in Tripoli, Libya in 1979, and whereas the NLC criticised the British handling of elections in Zimbabwe, the same NLC has not issued any statement over the brutal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Now, the Marxists in the congress have persuaded the organisation to endorse a

"Workers Charter of Demands", which critics compare to the Communist Manifesto. The charter is supposed to outline workers demands, with objective suggestions as to how such demands should be met, but opponents say it is advocating socialist revolution for the purpose of enthroning dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the heading "Indigenisation of Nigerian Economy and Its Consequences", the charter laments that the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree only ensured transfer of wealth from expatriate exploiters to Nigerian exploiters. It adds "What is required and called for by Congress is fundamental structural changes within the national economy with a view to establishing an internal economic and social order which would lead to the liberation of the workers and the broad masses from conditions of exploitation, misery and poverty. The structural changes recommended are those which lead to bringing the economy under the ownership and control of the workers and the masses."

Encroachment into politics

This aspect of the NLC charter is described by its critics as clearly Marxist and beyond the competence of the NLC to advocate. They say the NLC, which is barred from partisan political and ideological involvement, cannot make such explosive political and ideological demands without expecting internal and external crisis. How can Nigerian workers own and control the national economy and effect fundamental structural changes within such an economy without political power? And by what means will workers attain political power without a political party of their own? The only available option is for the NLC to seek political power by force through a revolution.

The charter can be interpreted as having an implicit political threat: "Nigerian work-

ers are aware of their commitment to promote the social and economic development of their fatherland through their sweat and productivity and are prepared to increase these. But at the same time, they expect to be duly rewarded by both government and employers for their exertion and dedication. Where it happens that this has not been done due to oversight or accidental lapses, they are duty-bound to register their demands (as in this charter) so as to bring their feelings and requests to the notice of those in authority. Where, however, the denial is due to deliberate neglect and when peaceful or constitutional approaches are ignored and mistaken for weakness or ignorance, workers reserve the right to enforce their claims by whatever means at their disposal."

In his May Day speech in Lagos this year, the National President of the NLC, Mr. Hassan Adebayo Sunmnu, who is a Marxist, further revealed the left-wing direction of the congress and the political and ideological objectives of the Marxists in the congress.

"The great lesson (of May Day) is that workers will not achieve anything except through struggle, unity and solidarity. . . the NLC is the vanguard of the working class of Nigeria and the champion of the oppressed and the exploited. Its role is to continue to educate and to lead the masses, who produce the nation's wealth, in the right direction to ultimate victory in the working class struggle. . . Our objective is the objective of all working-class struggles the world over, to ensure that, in the end, the wealth of the nation which is produced by the toiling

masses and the labouring poor, is so evenly distributed that class and poverty will be wiped out of our society once and for all time. In the final end of the struggle there should be no poverty because there will be no capitalism."

With such an ideological shift to the left, democratic union leaders in the NLC are now alarmed that the NLC, created to sustain labour unity and remain neutral, is now facing the threat of "communist control". Democratic union leaders in the NLC are therefore regrouping and are now determined to halt this left-wing drift. A struggle between Marxists and democrats in the NLC for the control of the power structure of the congress is expected soon. The outcome of this struggle will determine the pattern of industrial relations practice in Nigeria and may, in fact, determine the political future of Nigeria: the contest will be settled in March, 1981, during the first convention of the NLC to elect a new leadership.

The present leadership of the NLC elected during the inaugural conference in February 28, 1978, and others appointed in May, 1978, is a mixture of Marxists and democrats. This is the line-up, as seen by some observers: President — Mr. Hassan Adebayo Sunmnu, Marxist; Deputy President — Mr. David Ojeh, Democrat; General Secretary — Mr. Aliyu Musa Dangwa, Democrat; First Deputy General Secretary — Dr. Austin Osunde, Marxist; Second Deputy General Secretary — Mr. Benard Obua, Marxist; National Treasurer — P. O. Ero-Philip, one-time Democrat who now

seems to be Liberal Socialist; Deputy Treasurer—Mr. M. E. Mpanugo, Marxist; National Trustee—Dr. Bala Usman, Marxist; National Organising Secretary in charge of Administration—Mr. M. O. Funmilayo, Marxist; Assistant General Secretary in charge of Department of Research—Mr. I. E. E. Amechi, Democrat; Assistant General Secretary, in charge of Co-operatives—Mr. R. O. Shodeinde, liberal left.

Mr. Dangwa, who is a Democrat, has not been given the necessary co-operation by his colleagues. Mr. Dangwa is hemmed in between a full-time president and two deputy general secretaries, all Marxists. Mr. Dangwa complained during the national executive council meeting of the NLC in Lagos on April 10, 1980, that he was being denied vital documents of the congress, although he is the chief executive.

Politicians seek favour

Apart from imminent internal power tussle in the NLC, the congress is also facing external pressure from politicians. Many union leaders have affiliations for different political parties. Now these parties are scrambling to win the loyalty of the congress, or at least influence the congress to follow their line. Some state governments declared May 1 as a public holiday to mark their solidarity with Nigerian workers. Kano State Government has offered to pay N102 a month minimum wage whereas President Shagari offered N100. The Lagos State Government says it will pay N200 minimum wage provided the Federal Government gave the approval and then made grants to State Governments to subsidise workers' salaries.

What such gestures from politicians will mean in practice is that during the 1981 election of new officers of the NLC politicians will be interested in certain candidates favourable to their political colouring. Politicians will certainly be involved in campaigning for such candidates.

Another threat is that if the Marxists win the next NLC elections, many industrial unions will break away. The possibility of such unions forming another central labour organization is not ruled out. The main reason is that many industrial unions do not want to be involved in a political programme which will commit the NLC to sponsor or take part in a socialist revolution for the purpose of workers' ownership and control of the national economy and for the purpose of establishing a dictatorship of the proletariat.

What the workers are craving, these union leaders claim, is the restoration of collective bargaining so that they can negotiate with their employers for a fair reward. Nigerian workers are not in favour of any union leader using them as tools for political objectives, they say. Union leaders fighting for dictatorship of the proletariat should get out of the Nigerian trade union movement and form their own political party.

CSO: 4420

POLICE FORCE GROSSLY INADEQUATE TO HANDLE CRIME

Statistics on Crime

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 May 80 p 1

[Article by Richard Adeniyi]

[Text] Armed robbers are hauling more than N7 million property every month, according to official police figures released in Lagos yesterday.

Within the past six months alone, their loot was N465,505,406--something close to N258,614 every day and about N7,758,423 every month.

The figures were given by the Minister of Police Affairs, Mr. Emmanuel Osannor.

He said the loots were nation-wide, ranging from house-hold utensils to cars.

Mr Osannor, saying armed robbery was thriving because the public left policemen to fight it alone. He announced that property worth N65,497,320.16 were recovered in the past six months.

His other crime figures embraced the past eight months. These were:

--ARRESTS...103,257
--TRIALS...14,905
--PUNISHMENTS...8,048
--ACQUITTALS...6,857

Mr Osannor said 36,580 were awaiting trial, 196,021 cases had to be investigated and 343 were awaiting legal advice.

Mr Osannor disclosed that there were 2,666 cases undetected, while people killed through robbery and murder were 1,008. Robbery alone claimed 4,513 lives.

He spoke of plans to build more police colleges and send officers and the rank and file on specialist courses.

Mr. Osannor said 1,269 demobilised soldiers were absorbed, into the police after special training.

Shortage of Policemen

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 May 80 p 1

[Article by Anene Ugoani]

[Excerpts] Nigeria is facing an acute shortage of policemen, Mr Osannor told newsmen yesterday in Lagos.

He described the present strength of 75,000 policemen as grossly inadequate for the country's size and population.

The minister said the target strength in the Fourth National Development Plan--1981 to 1985--was 200,000 policemen.

In other words, 125,000 more policemen would be needed in the next five years.

Mr. Osannor was briefing newsmen in Lagos on the Nigeria Police Force and the Police Affairs Department, which he heads.

He said that many measures taken by the defunct military administration to increase the strength of the police failed.

The fruitless measures included the reduction in age of enlistment from 19 to 17, introduction of localisation scheme and the recruitment of interested demobilised soldiers.

He said this administration saw the present strength of the police as a factor militating against the ability of the force to drastically reduce the crime rate.

Expressing dissatisfaction with the number of divisions, stations and posts, he said: "The ultimate objective is to provide police stations and posts in each town and as in many villages as possible".

CSO: 4420

NNPC OIL PROSPECTING PLANS REVIEWED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 May 80 p 5

[Article by Mike Nwanjo]

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) is to embark on crude oil exploration in five states of the federation in two months time.

The states are Anambra, Benue, Plateau, Borno and Bauchi. Announcing this in Jos was the NNPC Chief Geologist, Mr Richard Okonkwo. He said this during his courtesy call on the Plateau State Governor, Mr Solomon Daushep Lar.

Mr. Okonkwo told the governor that the exploration exercise would take his team about 18 months.

The team, he said, was equipped with powerful gadgets which were capable of locating crude oil deposits about 1,600 kilometres deep in the earth.

Answering a question on the problem of shortage of petrol supply in Plateau State, Mr Okonkwo appealed to the people of the state to bear with NNPC till the work on Kaduna refinery was completed.

He stated that he could not assure fuel users of adequate supply until the job on Kaduna refinery was completed. The geologist however hoped that the Kaduna refinery would go into production by August.

Also speaking, Governor Lar wished Mr Okonkwo and his team of geologists every success in their exploration.

The governor said he was glad that his state is included in the programme and added that Plateau State has the characteristics of an area that contained oil depot

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Oil production for February this year was at the rate of 2,147,766 barrels per day as against 2,418,199 barrels in the same period last year, according to the Oil Producers Trade Section of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Exports also fell to 1,996,134 barrels per day compared at the same period last year. Oil delivery to two refineries--Port Harcourt Refinery and Warri Refinery also decreased to 93,038 barrels per day as against 94 barrels per day during the same period last year. Port Harcourt Refinery got 50,840 barrels per day as against 55,826 barrels per day during the same period last year while Warri Refinery received 42,198 barrels as against 38,917 barrels which showed an increase of 3,181 barrels. There are altogether nine oil producing companies--Shell/NNPC, Gulf/NNPC, Mobil/NNPC, Agip/Phillips NNPC, Elf/NNPC, Texaco/NNPC, NNPC/Ashland, Pain Ocean and Tenneco/Mobil/Sunray. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 May 80 p 3]

SUGAR COMPANY PROJECT--Federal Government is to invest about half a billion Naira on the Savannah Sugar Company Project now under construction in Numan Local Government area of Gongola State. The project is a joint venture between the Federal Government and the Commonwealth Development Corporation based in London. The Minister of Industries, Malam Adamu Ciroma, made this known during his familiarisation tour of the project. He said the financial investment was not too much because the Savannah Sugar Company was one of the major commercial ventures of the Federal Government. Commercial production is expected to begin early next year and about 100,000 tonnes of refined sugar would be produced annually. The figure will increase to 120,000 tonnes annually in the third year of operation. When full commercial production is attained in 1984, the company is expected to be the largest sugar company in West Africa. Earlier, the General Manager, Mr. Brian Woodhead, had said that the project would be completed at a cost of about 350 million Naira, instead of the original cost of 90 million Naira. He attributed the huge increase to the general inflationary trends in the cost of infrastructures in the world market. The general manager said efforts had been geared towards the completion of the project despite the initial problems like the laissez-faire attitude of some contractors handling the project. Mr.

Woodhead stated that attention has been focused on the construction of the 57 million Naira Kiri Dam which will irrigate the sugarcane farms. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 May 80 pp 1, 3]

KANO POLITICAL DISTURBANCES--Sequel to recent sporadic political clashes in various parts of Kano City all permits for political meetings in Kano Municipality have been suspended until further notice. In the last seven days various clashes have been reported in parts of Kano City as a result of which several people were believed to have been injured during the disturbances. A police press statement which announced the suspension of all political activities in Kano Municipality said due to the "unhealthy political rivalries" on May 7, 9, and 11 this year, a meeting was held between political party leaders and the Commissioner of Police. It added that signing of party slogans and the use of abusive language were unlawful. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 May 80 p 12]

BIDA AGRICULTURAL PROJECT--The 41.8 million Naira Bida Agricultural Development Project (BADP) in Niger State will, when completed, be capable of producing 314,000 tonnes of rice, guineacorn, and groundnuts annually. Other crops which will also be produced by the project include cotton, bambaranuts, cowpeas, maize, yams, cassava as well as assorted types of vegetables. This was contained in an address read on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, by the Federal Director of Agricultural Development, Mr. O. F. J. Oyaide, during the launching ceremony of the project at Bida last weekend. The minister said that though the project covered only four local government areas--Gbako, Lavun, Agaie and Lapai, adequate arrangements have been made to provide assistance to farmers in other parts of the state through the food strategy plan worked out under the Green Revolution programme. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 May 80 pp 1, 3]

LAGOS PRIVATE SCHOOLS RULING--The action seeking to prevent the Lagos State Government from abolishing private schools is in order an Ikeja High Court ruled yesterday. The ruling was handed down by Mr. Justice L. O. Agoro in a motion filed against the government by the Catholic Archbishop of Lagos, Dr Olubunmi Okogie. Dr. Okogie and four others had asked the court to allow them to file an action against the sponsors of the proposed abolition of fee-paying primary schools in Lagos State. Dr. Okogie filed the motion as a trustee of Catholic primary schools, while some private primary schools are represented by Lady Alakija and Mrs Aduke Moore, Dr S. O. Olurin and Alhaji S. A. Sodimu are representing parents. Chief Rotimi Williams, for the plaintiffs, argued that the decision of the state government was against the fundamental right of the proprietors as guaranteed under the Constitution. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 May 80 pp 1, 2]

COOPERATION WITH HAITI--The Haitian Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Victor S. Pierre-Louise has expressed his country's desire to cooperate with Nigeria in economic, technical and cultural fields. He appealed to the

vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme to lend his support and assistance to the fruition of that wish. Mr. Pierre-Louis who is his country's first ambassador to Nigeria made this appeal at State House, Lagos when he paid a courtesy call on the Vice-President in his office. He disclosed the intention of his country's government to construct an oil refinery in Haiti and hoped that Nigeria would be willing to co-operate with Haiti in this venture. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 May 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PRESIDENT VOICES VIEWS ON NATIONAL GOALS, CUBAN ASSISTANCE

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 16-22 May 80 p 28

[Interview with President Manuel Pinto da Costa, in Sao Tome, by Luis Alberto Ferreira, date not given]

[Text] The president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, who was confirmed at the inaugural session of the National People's Assembly following his reelection in the voting last month, is a constant center of attention, mentioned in conversations in the cafes, in the offices, in the old backwoods areas which have given way to new agricultural enterprises--more or less everywhere.

Manuel Pinto da Costa, 41, athletically fit, can be regarded as one of the youngest African statesmen today. And the problems which he has sometimes been called upon to deal with within the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe] in most delicate areas of government have not been among the most minor of all those which normally concern the parties and the governments in Central Africa. For example, the question of the population census, scheduled for 15 and 16 August 1979, which could not be carried out because of adamant and even violent opposition on the part of the people in the Agua Grande district, the largest in the country. Speculation about this phenomenon abounded in various zones, in association with the problem of the "model of society" for Sao Tome and Principe. In the view of the MLSTP, the popular reaction "was the work of agitators and provocateurs linked with other efforts to destroy internal stability." And what about the president of the republic? Did he become convinced that the popular reaction against the population census meant a challenge to the chief of state?

[Answer] The events of August last year merely show that it is necessary for us to speed up the process of direct participation by the people in everything involving the country, which is the same as saying in everything which affects the people themselves. As a country with at least 50 percent illiteracy, Sao Tome and Principe will inevitably have to deal with

problems of the sort that faced us at the time of the population census. Our circumstances still provide conditions for easy penetration by simple specters of a past which has no possibility, obviously, for return. But the vulnerability, due to cultural inadequacies, the lack of information, still exists. Imagine that in connection with the census, the agitators succeeded in leading a large part of the rural population to believe that I, the president of the republic, had gone abroad to flee, and so to be able to deposit in foreign banks the product of contracts for Sao Tome and Principe workers, said already to have been finalized! The words "contract workers" have, as we all know, an immediately upsetting and traumatizing meaning, a terrible significance, we might say, for the people of Sao Tome and Principe. But when I returned to the country and got in my car and for 3 days traveled through each of the regions where the agitation was the greatest, the people, in their embarrassment, did not even know how to conceal their confusion, how to explain that they had been manipulated and used for unspeakable purposes.

Relations With the People

The president of Sao Tome and Principe pursued his reasoning in a field always subject to rapid and uncontrollable collapse--that of relations (authentic) between those who lead and the people.

"Now then, the census served to warn us here once again about the drama, the thorny aspects of obscurantism. What has concerned us in the MLSTP, in the midst of our natural difficulties, has been finding the right path for speeding up the transition of man in Sao Tome and Principe from his status as an object to that of an active and critical, participating and conscious agent. The idea of establishing the district people's assemblies is already linking our movement with this project. Through them, I believe, we will make a decisive advance in the realm of activities designed to equip all the citizens of Sao Tome with a real critical spirit and a certain capacity to understand the country and the projects of the party and the government. What we have been trying to do is precisely to prepare the people for all of the critical analysis in each situation. Can you imagine what needs to be done with individuals who have lived through the colonial days, the days when an individual feared to voice any opinion at all about his neighbor for fear of being accused by that neighbor and arrested by the authorities? Can you imagine how delicate a task it is to liberate the entire creative force which was shut down, neglected, within each of these citizens of Sao Tome and Principe, the land of cacao beans and 'contract workers'? We need to move ahead then with this experiment in direct democracy, we said. And so we created the district people's assemblies, giving the people an opportunity to choose their best to represent them in the areas of decision. To choose by secret ballot. We did not want slates. Slates for what? For nothing. They would only serve to delay us once again. The fact of having a direct vote in the election of delegates to the district assemblies is a contribution to making the individual cease to be cowardly, cease to be a meaningless subject,

limited, full of poignant hesitation! With this new method, many personal inhibitions have been cast off, and we say straight out to the others if we do or do not want the election of this, that or the other fellow and why, indeed, why. For we regard it as important that the citizens begin to overcome their fears now and the petty jealousies in relationships, these personal and neighborhood inhibitions, from window to window and door to door. Nevertheless we must realize that what we are doing, what we are about to do now in Sao Tome and Principe is not even new, in terms of experience in greater democratic depth. The 'philosophers' can confirm this. But here in this small country, we must take care to develop for the better, but with very great caution in some respects having to do with the cultural identity of our people. Let our development not work against that identity!"

A Small Contribution to the World

[Question] And what about the model, the model for society, in Sao Tome and Principe? Will it be socialism? Capitalism? Whichever it may be, will it be an imposed model or one of participation?

[Answer] Let us see. Naturally, there are in our country those who do not understand and, relatively speaking, do not accept the actions of the MLSTP and the government. Thus we have to develop this whole process by stages, meeting people halfway and, depending on their cultural level, their mentality, proposing and clarifying what we propose. This means that we are not working from the principle that the model should be X or Y. On the contrary, we will have to proceed to build the model patiently, according to the indices noted at each step. If we in Sao Tome and Principe were to talk about or proceed deliberately toward a "socialist model" or a "capitalist model," we would run the risk of categorical failure or nearly that. The model must be the expression of the development as a whole. We see that when the leaders of certain countries label their models "capitalist," it is not always accurate. In Africa, for example, this "capitalist model" is very often nothing but camouflage for tribalism, capitalism and some capitalism mixed in, etc. In Sao Tome and Principe, at this point in time, we cannot nurture the illusion that what we are about to achieve here is "socialism" either.

President Pinto da Costa believes that the model remains to be forged in Sao Tome and Principe.

"What we could not do was to continue here as we were. There are groups of people in this country who have not yet 'disembarked' from the other era, the other situation. But in a more or less fixed period, we must and we certainly will deal with them. The model to be established here will have to take these people into account too. However, this model of society will have to be developed, will have to be established, in terms of our basic reality. Here we must always be realists. For example, there is

much talk now of the industrial processing of certain raw materials we produce in Sao Tome and Principe. It is all very interesting, yes sir, this industrialization. Of cacao, for example. But we have to be careful, or in a word, we must always be realistic. We are going to process cacao? But how? To make chocolate? Very well. But how? On what basis? Do we want to expose ourselves to the type of 'accidents' which occurred in the Republic of Ghana, which plunged into the industrial processing of its cacao without, for example, having the support of the likes of Nestle or another organization of this sort? What happened in Ghana? The people in the end continued to prefer chocolate 'made in England,' isn't that so?"

The chief of state of Sao Tome further developed his reasoning about the model for society, focusing always on the reality in Sao Tome.

"If people were honest, they would change. In Sao Tome and Principe we have a small, extremely limited petite bourgeoisie with very closed minds. We are not accustomed to thinking, that is the problem. But we will be able to educate ourselves and to move in a specific direction. He who is honest will change. And he will come to understand what values are in fact at stake in a country such as ours. He will come to accept that many of us still think that the only way to establish our personal value is to have someone inferior beside us or under us. This is the reason for the preoccupation with the hierarchy, titles, the 'directors,' 'chiefs,' 'sub-chiefs,' superiors and inferiors, lacking reduction to the human and social expression they should have in a world in which the important thing is in fact the correction of inequality. We should not be concerned about the 'label' we will have to apply to what we are trying to do in Sao Tome and Principe. Generally speaking, people like to put some 'label' on everything, even inventing one. What interests us is to advance, with discussion on an ever-broader basis. In this as in other aspects, we in our small country want to make a small contribution to Africa and to the world, persuaded that it is healthy and beneficial for all not to give a final and irreversible label to the choices of detail or as a whole which are utilized when it comes to establishing such a model."

The Problem of the Cubans

It is known that citizens from the socialist republic of Cuba are working as cooperative aides in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, a country with a serious shortage of cadres. This is the case, moreover, in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Cape Verde as well. In Sao Tome the Cubans are working mainly in education, but their presence can also be seen in other sectors and various departments. There has been no lack of speculation on this subject.

The Cubans in Sao Tome and Principe. What is the problem? And whose "problem" is it? I believe that those individuals who in various sectors of international public opinion are voicing so much "concern" about Cuban aid in Africa are clearly working from a racist principle, a paternalist

basis, maintaining in their "good faith" that the fact is that the Africans do not yet know what they want. Well, since this is the case, here come the Cubans down here to lead the Africans where they themselves do not know they want to go, which is dangerous. If these individuals operated from another principle, to the effect that mentally the Africans have developed sufficiently to know what they want, if they began with the principle that the Africans are not mentally underdeveloped, they would certainly be less "burdened" by the phenomenon of Cuban participation in the tasks we have in fact undertaken. But this is obviously understandable. If it were the "capitalist" countries in Africa receiving aid from Cuba, there would not be so much "concern." Thus, since we are who we are and not the "others," there is the danger that the Cubans will come here and put things in our heads, we children who have not yet grown up. But this is one thing, and the talk about "thousands of Cubans," the "thousands of Cuban soldiers" who are "operating" in Sao Tome and Principe is something else! Thus we must have one "Cuban soldier" for every three here in Sao Tome. Remarkable!

The appreciation the leaders in Sao Tome feel for Cuban aid seems then to be a fact. At the same time, there are those in Sao Tome who challenge the teaching methods of the Cubans. Discussion as such is wholesome. President Pinto da Costa does not avoid the issue.

"It can already be seen that the Cuban 'problem,' if one exists, is neither ours nor theirs. Here, Cuban aid has been effective, has provided us with cadres we do not normally have in the country under advantageous conditions. It is necessary to note that these Cuban cadres do not bring us a burden of any kind. Which, as can be seen, is of great importance to us. Moreover, the activity of the Cuban technicians, the Cubans and others we have in the country, are governed by the guidelines which are naturally those of the people of Sao Tome. In education, there can be conflicting points of view. We believe that there are no unique and undebatable educational methods in the world! Why should we have to adopt, in education or in any other field, methods which were not conceived for our real national situation? Certainly the method in the past was not conceived such as to be consistent with what we are. And the truth is that in education too, we in Sao Tome and Principe are seeking the proper path. We will never cease to seek, particularly in such serious fields as education. It is not the presence of an individual, of a given element, which establishes a system or a choice. Therefore, any cooperative worker, in education as well, can make his suggestions. We are not required to put them all into practice. If the French came here, or the Americans, that would not mean they could say what we should do. And in this connection, it might be noted that later this year, perhaps shortly, we plan a meeting of the mixed commission in which Sao Tome and Principe and France participate with a view to identifying together the goals of bilateral cooperation."

This is cooperation which we believe is related with the nonalignment for which Sao Tome has opted.

"We live in the world, isn't that true? It is there, then, that we must establish and diversify our relations. And taking care to note that speeches do not resolve everything, they are not enough even to make co-operation an efficient thing, safe against some unpleasant errors. There are in fact those who think that when a country is underdeveloped from the material and technological points of view, the cooperation it obtains from various parts of the world can even change its political and ideological behavior. Therefore situations must always be clarified. Here is where speeches may be useful--for a better climate of understanding and to eliminate misinterpretation. This will without a doubt help to establish cooperation in a much broader area."

Meanwhile, Portugal must be considered, relations with Portugal, and co-operation with Portugal. Who wouldn't be discouraged?

As far as is known, there are no complexes in Sao Tome and Principe in this realm. The chief of state of Sao Tome himself told this reporter that in fact in October of last year, on the Bijagos archipelago, in Guinea, while he was visiting that West African country. I asked him about the situation now.

[Answer] A new chapter began, naturally, at the time of my visit to Portugal at the end of last year. Cooperation is in fact on the agenda. We want it. We in Sao Tome want it. It remains to be seen if the Portuguese government feels the need to carry through on this cooperation. But I believe that the conditions exist for us to continue. Being pro-European or pro-something else is not a hindrance to good cooperation. It is above all expressed in concrete relations which do not necessarily reflect in themselves a preference for any ideology or political figure. Take the case of the Sao Tome international airport. Portugal will collaborate substantially on this project of ours. This is just one example. We must cultivate our own philosophy whenever international cooperation is the issue. Although it does not mean either subservience or dependence, the truth is that we Africans must pay, without philosophical tribulations, a tribute to our underdevelopment. It is yet another form of our being, yet and always, realistic.

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CSO: 4401

FORMER PRESIDENT YUSUFU LULE QUOTED ON SITUATION IN COUNTRY

'Nyerere To Blame'

Kampala SUNDAY NATION in English 18 May 80 p. 4

[Interview with former President Yusufu Lule by John Esibi, yesterday in Kampala]

[Text]

Q. FOLLOWING the military coup in Uganda against President Binaisa's government last week, what is your comment, bearing in mind that you suffered the same fate once?

A. All that I can say now is that the coup against Binaisa's government has not come as a surprise to me, or to many enlightened Ugandans for that matter.

Right from the beginning (ever since we got rid of Amin) it has been President Nyerere's wish to impose on the people of Uganda a government of his own choice. What happened in Uganda last week therefore could not have succeeded without the blessings of Nyerere.

Nyerere has a force of more than 10,000 men in the country, and a large police force. He was therefore able to stop this movement if he was determined to.

The fact that he didn't act, and the fact that his forces conveniently moved out of Kampala, made it easy for Obote and his friends to take over the key installations, i.e. Radio Uganda and the Post Office.

Obviously, he (Nyerere) cannot discuss this, and we hope that the world will now be able to read clearly Nyerere's intentions in Uganda.

Q. Many people suspect that Nyerere's prime object is to install in power his old friend, Dr. Milton Obote. But now indications are that Obote could in the long run miss the boat if the new rulers in Uganda are to be taken seriously. Do you see the new

military rulers in Uganda outwitting Obote?

A. The thing to bear in mind is that President Nyerere wants to impose in Uganda a government of his own design. He would like to have a government presided over by Dr. Milton Obote. That has been his plan right from the beginning.

Now he put me there, but I appeared to be frustrating his plans. And so he removed me and instead put President Binaisa there. But unfortunately Binaisa, too, could not play the game. So far he hasn't found an answer, but he will keep on doing the same until he gets Obote back in power.

Now knowing Ugandans very well as I do, the people regard this as a stage. Elections were already being arranged for Ugandans and we were all looking forward to these elections. It was obvious that this man (Obote) could not win these elections.

So, the only thing Nyerere was left to do was to remove Binaisa's government and put in a government which then could organise elections to suit his own man (Obote).

Q. But right now as things stand, what are the prospects of elections being organised freely?

A. The people who are not supporting both this coup and, therefore, Obote, are being intimidated. In Kampala, people are being arrested, many of their friends are being locked up and beaten up. So what is going to

happen from now on is that there is going to be intimidation.

Therefore, the people who know that they are not supporting Obote will not be allowed to freely participate in the proposed elections. This is what is going to happen. And that is why it has been necessary to create the "right" conditions. Mark my word, "right" in inverted commas.

Q. Does this therefore explain that you may in the end change your mind and refuse to participate in the projected elections unless necessary adjustments are instituted?

A. No, I have not decided to boycott the elections. But I would like the international community and all those who may be interested in the affairs of Uganda to note that there can be no stability in Uganda unless the people are given the opportunity to elect a government of their own choice.

The very fact that there has been no violence so far during the coup does not guarantee that there is going to be peace in Uganda in future. Therefore, the main thing which ought to be pressed at the moment is that proper, free elections be held in Uganda.

We would prefer to have elections arranged in the same way as in Zimbabwe. This means that there must be a neutral force. There must be in Uganda a neutral peace-keeping force. We do not think that the Tanzanian forces in Uganda are neutral. They have not been neutral right from the beginning.

They have facilitated the takeover by the army. Therefore they cannot be entrusted to keep peace during the forthcoming elections. Nyerere himself had said that as soon as the elections are over, he will withdraw his troops.

The significance of that is that it seems as his mission is accomplished, he will withdraw his troops, leaving behind a government of his design. That means that his troops are not going to be impartial during the projected elections.

Q. During the recent takeover what role, if any, do you think the Tanzanian troops played? Do you think they remained impartial, or did they play a key role in removing Binaisa from power?

A. What the Tanzanian troops did was to withdraw from Kampala, where the key installations are, thereby making it easy for Obote's small army to take over. The Tanzanian troops said they were "neutral". But they couldn't have been "neutral" if their presence in Uganda is to protect the lives and property of Ugandans.

Q. Have you tried to get in touch with Binaisa since he was stripped off power?

A. I have not been in touch with Mr. Binaisa, as you know the telephones around him have been cut off. But we understand that he is confined around Entebbe, where he is being guarded by Tanzanian forces.

It is interesting that the Tanzanian troops are being kept there to prevent "a Sgt. Doe" from seeing President Binaisa, and have him tried and killed like what happened to President Tolbert of Liberia. But that is not enough.

I don't think we are going to give them credit for that. They should have actually protected the integrity of the government. Because that is what they signed an agreement for. That they will maintain and safeguard peace. So far they have failed to do what they signed in the presence of President Binaisa.

Q. You appear right now to be supporting the toppled government. Have you been doing this all along, since yours was dissolved, or are you now supporting the previous Government purely on principle, in that you are opposed to military coups as an alternative to civilian government?

A. Let me make this clear. Not all Ugandans have supported the Binaisa government.

But all the same, Binaisa's government had promised that it was going to allow free elections to be held at the end of the year. It is true that Ugandans wanted a change, but a fair change in government.

But all the same we had taken a stand as Ugandans that Binaisa's government should have remained in power until after the elections. Secondly, we are opposed to the take over, because we do not support the coup.

We are therefore surprised, but not totally amused, that now Nyerere, a President of Tanzania, supports military coups against a civilian government.

Q. The latest news is that the people in power have flown to Tanzania to negotiate with President Nyerere. What do you think is being negotiated there?

A. We can only speculate from what we hear that originally Nyerere was going to tell the new military rulers to relinquish power to another Commission comprising two judges and one doctor.

I want to comment on this move briefly. We would have no objection to it if the occupying power in Uganda now decided that President Binaisa's government cannot function any longer, then the second best proposal, as an alternative, is to hand over to a Presidential Commission.

But, when we look at this proposal carefully, it is dangerous. They are talking of two judges and one doctor, and we know which two judges they have in mind. Then they talk of a doctor. What has a medical doctor to do with politics of this nature?

We know only too well that Nyerere has three stonings in mind to create a favourable climate for his demands.

Q. Who are these two judges and doctor?

A. You cannot expect me to mention their names here. But we know them pretty well.

I want to be positive here. We would like to suggest that if Nyerere means well, the Presidential Commission which is going to be the new authority should have involved in the UNLF body. But the composition of the proposed Commission should not depend on Nyerere's choice.

We therefore propose that the proposed Commission ought to comprise the Chief Justice and the most senior judge, below him, and, in addition, there should be a non-Ugandan judge from a neutral country, preferably from a Commonwealth country.

Alternatively, if they do not want an outsider, we would propose the chairman of the Law

Society. We do not see how a medical doctor should be proposed to sit on the Presidential Commission. He is not an expert on constitutional matters. Lawyers, yes. But certainly not medical doctors.

Q. As an ex-President of Uganda, Prof. Lule, would you be in favour of a meeting between yourself, Dr. Obote and Mr. Binaisa, to be organised on neutral ground, so that you can all sort out your differences for the common good of the people of Uganda?

A. Personally, I would have no objection to such a proposal, but at the same time, I fail to see the effect of such a meeting. You see, I don't think that the fate of Uganda is going to be decided by individuals.

The people of Uganda are mature enough to decide their fate. I don't have a mandate although, as you know, I do have supporters inside the country. Milton Obote doesn't have a mandate. Neither does Mr. Binaisa. So give the people of Uganda a chance, which of those leaders (and others) they would like to have. What we want therefore at the moment is fair and free elections to sort things out for us.

Q. Soon after you were removed from power, Prof. Lule, you were summoned to Dar, where you were forced to sign, among other things, a renunciation of your claim to the presidency of Uganda. This you managed to resist. Do you still maintain the same position?

A. I don't like anybody to pester me to sign anything at all, as a matter of principle. But of course you know, and everybody knows, that I am no longer the President of Uganda. It would be madness for me to think that I am still President of Uganda. I am not, but I didn't want to sign anything of that nature.

Q. What sort of appeal would you send to the international community and/or to Nyerere's government in order to "free" Binaisa?

A. I would certainly, without any reservation, urge the international community, and more so President Nyerere, to do everything he can in his power to have Mr. Binaisa "released". This is because he is right now a prisoner in his own country. He cannot talk to us. He cannot talk to anyone.

I believe he is physically safe, but psychologically he must be suffering indeed.

Q. Would you favour some kind of pressure to be exerted on Nyerere by the international community to have Mr. Binaisa "released"?

A. First of all, I think that the international community ought to disapprove of the latest action by the military officials in Uganda. The international community must disapprove the part President Nyerere is playing.

We have a regional zone here comprising countries like Kenya, Sudan, Zaïre, etc., which could all join to ensure peace in this part of the region. I am sure all such countries and many others would be prepared to send in their independent and neutral peace-keeping force to Uganda and replace the Tanzanian force.

Q. Nyerere had, until last week, been urging the chairman of the NCC, Mr. Edward Rugumayo, to go back to Kampala and convene a meeting of some sort following the coup. If Rugumayo eventually gave in, what implications do you think this would have?

A. I do believe that if Nyerere genuinely wants the NCC body to meet, then under the prevailing circumstances in Uganda, such a session ought to take place outside the country, and on neutral ground, if the NCC members are to be expected to achieve any meaningful results.

Q. Are you in touch with people like Mr. Rugumayo?

A. No. I am not directly in touch with Mr. Rugumayo, but I am in touch with Dr. Dap Nabudere, who in turn is in touch with Mr. Rugumayo. But let me make one point absolutely clear. This is a rebellion going on in Uganda.

Nyerere himself has had an army rebellion in Tanzania. When that happened, did he call an Executive Committee to sit down and sort out things for him? He did not. He simply disbanded that section of the army and formed a completely new army. That is exactly what he ought to have done in Uganda. Dissolve the section of the army which rebelled and have a completely new one constituted.

Q. Dr. Obote has announced the date for his return to Uganda. You on the other hand had announced you would go back to your country at the beginning of May. Are you now going to change your mind, Prof. Lule, given the latest political developments?

A. At the moment, conditions are not that favourable for me to go back to Uganda. Many of my supporters have been arrested, beaten up and even locked up.

A case in point is the incident involving the editor of a paper known as *The Economy*. He has been arrested and beaten up, and nobody knows exactly where he is.

Q. It is claimed that Mr. Binaisa, during the short time he remained in office as President, committed acts of "corruption". Do you believe this could be true?

A. I would not know that. But if there is any basis for the claims, certainly such charges could be investigated for proper action. . . rather than witch-hunting.

Neutral Force Needed

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 May 80 p 23

[Text]

FORMER Ugandan President Yusuf Lule has called for the creation of a neutral peace-keeping force to supervise political events in Uganda and ensure fair play in the forthcoming elections.

Prof. Lule, who was thrown into exile following a peaceful coup that brought Godfrey Binaisa to power eleven months ago, said there is a great need to have a neutral peace-keeping force in Uganda.

He said, in an interview with the NATION in Nairobi yesterday, that the peace-keeping force should be formed from countries "intimately interested in the affairs of Uganda".

Prof. Lule suggested that Kenya, Sudan, Zambia and Nigeria should be called upon to help in this regard.

Supporting Kenya's call for a peaceful solution to the Ugandan crisis, Prof. Lule said it is time the force was formed. "We should not only be talking, but must reach concrete proposals to salvage the situation in Uganda.

We must act quickly before the situation slides into further chaos. We must not allow further dictatorship in Uganda."

Stating that the problem of Uganda must be resolved by Ugandans, Prof. Lule said it is necessary now to hold a round-table conference to which all the interested parties — the Binaisa group, the Military Commission, the ordinary Ugandans and a number of African countries — must be invited.

Prof. Lule proposed that the round-table conference should discuss, among other things, a temporary arrangement to return the country to an interim civilian government pending the general elections, reaffirmation of the authority of the National Consultative Council and invitation of a peace-keeping force.

And Dr. Milton Obote, the first Ugandan President, returns home today from nine years of exile with hopes of being re-elected to the Presidency.

News of his return is causing both excitement and apprehension in Uganda, where he con-

tinues to have avid followers as well as his avowed opponents.

A personable, humorous and intelligent man, Obote is an astute politician who has been assessing the correct timing of his return.

The Military Commission that deposed Godfrey Binaisa two weeks ago includes several long-time Obote loyalists.

— NATION Reporter and AP

CSO: 4420

NKOMO ADDRESSES NATIONAL AFFAIRS GROUP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 9

[Text]

NO ONE should feel guilty about the events that led to the war, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, told a meeting of the National Affairs Association in Salisbury yesterday.

Recalling the Allied victory over Nazi Germany in 1945, Mr Nkomo said: "When victory was proclaimed (in Europe), it was not a communist victory or a capitalist victory, but a victory of the Allies.

"And it is the same here. But the allies in Zimbabwe were not only those who fought with us. They include those who fought against us. For we finally got around the conference table, talked, reached agreement and now have a multiracial Government."

MILITANT

Referring to the growth of militant nationalism in Zimbabwe, the Minister said: "We lived in a country that was dominated by a theory of race . . . people thought we wanted to share their swimming pools — but we wanted to share in their Parliament."

He said there had been those who thought the liberation forces "could not organise a football team, let alone a country".

The war that had followed had not been against the whites but against "a way of life that excluded us".

This problem, he said, still exists today. But he appealed to the people of Zimbabwe to "undo the cobweb of racism that kept us apart".

REMINDERS

Mr Nkomo said constant reminders were currently being made about the possible effects of an exodus of skilled whites from Zimbabwe.

"But if we want those whites to remain here purely for their skills, then we are exploiting them. We do not want to exploit whites."

What is more important, the Minister said, is that we should stop "treating each other as strangers".

He recalled the words of a popular song which said: "A stranger is a friend you do not know."

ACCOR CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 3

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday called on the private sector to reorganize itself in the same way as the Government was doing with the civil service.

In an interview he said the Government expected the private sector to advance blacks to senior positions and also to shoulder its responsibility for improving working conditions and wages.

"We also want to see this sector expanding by more investment being put into it by the existing participants," he said, so that standards of the workers could be improved.

If small businesses were not able to stand the strain of upgrading conditions they would have to go by the board "which means the inefficient giving way at the expense of the efficient."

He repeated his call made at the Trade Fair for worker representation at management level.

"What we are doing in the public service, the private sector must do and must not lag behind. I will leave it to them to undertake the process of advancement."

The Prime Minister commented on a speech by Mr David Smith at the ACCOR Congress urging businessmen to ignore "hot air" statements in the Press, radio and television.

"These are unauthorized statements by people who give their own opinions and they are not statements by the Government. The public should not be unduly influenced by such opinions."

Mr Mugabe was present at the open debate yesterday, at which Government officials were quizzed on policy. He later visited the Victoria Falls with his wife before returning to Salisbury in the afternoon.

The conference ends today and will feature a symposium on the Challenge of the Eighties.

Change, Says PM

The Government will not interfere in the affairs of the Associated Chambers of Commerce without previous consultation, the Prime Minister said at Victoria Falls yesterday.

But Mr Mugabe warned that ACCOR and its member companies should put their houses in order.

Addressing a business session of the annual ACCOR congress, he said companies whose workers went on strike should examine their policies and ask themselves if their houses were in order.

"The Government wants to see quarrels settled and the situation improved. There is a new order in Zimbabwe and realistic change is both advisable and necessary. With moves like the proposed merger of ACCOR and the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce taking place, I would urge that your organization considers the need for a new policy.

"This should be a carefully reasoned deliberate policy to meet present aspirations of national unity," he said.

Mr Mugabe said that Government was concerned with promoting not only the interests of the workers but also those of employers.

Referring to the new minimum wage legislation, he said it was merely the basic minimum wage and that it does not go far enough.

He appealed to all employers to improve upon the minimum wage.

Ministers Grilled at Congress

Government Ministers were subjected to severe questioning by businessmen yesterday at the annual congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, which more than half of the Cabinet is attending.

Accusations of radio propaganda were levelled and delegates also asked about fuel supplies, housing, telecommunications, labor laws and agricultural policy.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith, said petrol was being imported through Beira.

On the Feruka refinery he said the Government was doing its best to get this operating as soon as possible. "I have the Prime Minister's assurance that we must try and speed up the process of getting the pipeline working."

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr George Silundika, said a considerable increase in telex facilities was planned and within the next year direct telephone dialing would be available to Common Market countries and the United States from Bulawayo and Salisbury. However, this depended on money being available.

Mr David Smith told the 400 delegates that a 45 percent increase in the allocation for commercial vehicles and buses had been made for the second quota period this year.

The Government plans to build 27,000 houses for the coming financial year, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, told the congress.

"We are determined to overcome the housing backlog," he said. There was a countrywide shortage of about 37,000 houses, with Salisbury having at least 20,000 people on waiting lists.

"I am hoping that as more international agencies get more involved in our development, more funds will come our way so we can not only wipe out this backlog but also lead the way in housing."

Dr Zvobgo also said the Government was investigating the possibility of granting outright title to blacks in the rural areas who were interested in starting businesses.

"This is part of our effort to decentralize commerce and industry and redevelop the rural areas. The communal sharing of land which gives rise to a lack of finance preventing new businesses from getting off the ground must stop."

The news was greeted with loud applause from all black delegates and guests at the congress.

Mr David Smith spoke on international aid, saying the Government did not welcome aid in kind, but was trying to get cash instead. "We are trying to avoid the pitfalls that many other countries have fallen into."

A "take note" motion from the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce calling for coordinated drives to reconstruct facilities in the rural areas received unanimous approval at the congress.

Presenting the motion, the president of the Bulawayo Chamber, Mr Raphael Chitrin, said the Government should fully publicize its plans for the rural areas so private enterprise could participate in the programmes. There should also be coordinated efforts within the Ministries to insure no squandering or overlapping of funds.

He added that rural blacks should be brought into the cash economy and urged the Government to take measures to bring this about.

Mr Kangai, Minister of Labor and Social Services said he was "very gratified" that a motion on the reconstruction programme had been presented.

Dr Zvobgo said he strongly endorsed the resolution and wanted the people affected by the redevelopment programme to be consulted and involved with its implementation.

Boost for Cash Farming

The Government wants subsistence farmers to move into the cash economy and already has plans to encourage this, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, told the ACCOR congress yesterday.

"It will be a long process changing some of the rural areas into productive farm land, but as long as about 42 percent of the country is substandard as far as agriculture is concerned, we are not going to make the sort of progress I would like to see.

"Something has to be done to make these areas viable and we are going to make a start with the creation of more market or delivery points in the TTIs."

He said four delivery points would be set up this year. By 1982 he hoped enough points would be established for every cash farmer in the country to be no more than 60 km away from them.

"This will cut down on the transport costs of the rural farmer tremendously and should encourage him either to enter the cash economy or at least grow surplus to his needs."

The delivery points set up this year would be controlled by the Grain Marketing Board who would take the crops to other centers.

"My own feeling is that this is a fantastic scheme. The capital needed to start off the points will be minimal."

All the points will need is fencing, dunnage and tarpaulin. No building need be erected, except to house the men in charge of the operation and the weighing machines.

"Communications may have to be improved in some areas but it is possible that some of the points will, in time, deal straight with the export market."

He said the project would be more than a valuable contribution to the economy. "Right now it is an essential."

CSO: 4420

ACCOR CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS CONTINUED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 3

[Text]

Rail Ties with SA Still Vital

BULAWAYO.

ZIMBABWE would remain heavily dependent on South African railway links in the future, particularly as the economy expanded, Mr P. G. H. Lampert-Stokes, secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Power, said here yesterday.

He told a symposium on rail, power and air services in the 1990s at the ACCOR congress that Zimbabwe was adequately served with rail links, provided they operate efficiently.

"The main task ahead is for the two links with Mozambique to be made

operational and efficient again," he said.

After pointing out the shortcomings of the port of Beira, he said Maputo offered Zimbabwe considerable scope but the rail link to the port, which was severely damaged during the war, would take about nine months to repair.

"Even if both the Beira and Maputo links become fully operational, they will not be able to handle all Zimbabwe's external traffic," he said.

"At a rough guess, it is expected that, in percentage terms, the position will remain much as it was in 1973-74 when about 30 percent of Zimbabwe's total traffic was carried over the South African rail system."

On the subject of power, Mr Lampert-Stokes warned that the cost of power from new stations, which would have to be built to meet the country's requirements, "will be very much higher than the

present cheap Kariba power".

He pointed out that, because of the stabilising effect of Kariba hydro-electric power, the bulk price in Zimbabwe was no higher than it was 10 years ago.

"The average price per unit sold by the Central African Power Corporation in 1979 was 0,61c, compared with 0,60c in 1969.

"Regrettably, prices must rise during the years ahead at a fast pace," he said.

A new generating station must be built immediately to meet growing requirements and to replace the diminishing surplus available from Zambia, he said.

This would be done at Wankie, where the civil works of a new thermal station had already been constructed at a cost of \$20 000 000.

"Now that a political settlement has been achieved, work on Wankie

stage one, involving takeover of capacity, is under way and tender documents have been drawn up and submitted to interested parties for stage two, which will comprise a further 1 200 mw.

"The full scheme should begin to come on stream in 1987 and will be complete by 1990," said Mr Lamport-Stokes.

He added that further plans must be drawn up soon for additional generating stations and that consultants had been commissioned to produce recommendations on the various options open for the next stage of development after Wankie.

DEMANDS

Increased demands for air services, he said, unlike power, could be met

at fairly short notice in the passenger and cargo fields.

The eighties would see a new air terminal complex at Salisbury and "consultants will be employed to complete the planning when funds about \$60 000 000, become available." A site has already been bought.

Terminals at other principal airports would have to be improved as traffic increases, but this work would be much less than at Salisbury, he said.

A sobering factor he pointed out to delegates was that Air Zimbabwe's fuel costs accounted for more than a third of the airline's total expenditure.

At 35c a litre, fuel is 60 percent higher than costs in Europe.

ACCOR Focus on Rural Development

DEVELOPMENTS of rural areas and the need for large amounts of investment in these areas were the main issues at the ACCOR symposium yesterday.

Other topics included the need to help small businessmen and the problem of population growth.

Two Ministers questioned the type of debate, saying it was too academic and did not tackle the issue of rural developments.

Dr Edilson Evabgo specifically questioned a paper by Dr Timothy Mutondo on the economy and its growth. The Minister said the theoretical arguments it contained did not help the ordinary people.

Information and Tourism Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said he was "disappointed" that the papers did not discuss ways of developing the rural areas.

Considerable discussion centred on population, and former Minister under Bishop Muzorewa Mr George Nyan-

doro said Mr Mumbira Kangai, Minister of Labour and Social Services, would be committing "political suicide" if he introduced population control measures.

The chief executive of the Institute of Business Development, Mr Freddie Sheridan, was quoted extensively on how small businessmen in rural areas could be helped.

The Postmaster General, Mr Geoff Mills, said communications would be one of the biggest problems in development.

There would be no improvement in telecommunications in the country in the next three years and \$55 million was needed now.

The Secretary for Transport and Power, Mr Peter Lamport-Stokes, said Mozambique officials would be in the country in two weeks' time for talks on transport links.

This was the last day of the congress. Almost all delegates return home tomorrow.

Trade Links Will Still Go On

THE president of ABOCOM, Mr. R. O. Goodwin, said he was confident economic ties between Zimbabwe and South Africa would continue for the "foreseeable future".

Mr Goodwin's assurance on trade ties follows discussions he had at the ACCOR annual congress here with a number of Cabinet Ministers including the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Other top officials of the new Government Mr Goodwin had talks with include the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith.

Mr Goodwin is at the congress as the representative of ABOCOM's South African counterpart ABOCOM.

In an interview with the Argus Africa News Service Mr Goodwin said while he was sorry to hear sports ties between the two countries were to be curtailed he felt that economic ties would continue for the foreseeable future.

The interdependence of the states of Southern Africa would ensure this, he said.

From what had been said at the ACCOR congress and from the discussions he had with mem-

bers of the Cabinet Mr Goodwin said it was evident that Zimbabwe was moving from a maintenance economy to a growth economy but with great shortage of capital.

He warned that a stable government was a prerequisite for foreign investment.

Mr Goodwin said he had been impressed with Mr Mugabe's sincerity and his obvious depth of knowledge of where he intended to go.

Mr Mugabe's pragmatism in isolating economic problems and finding solutions for them had also impressed him.

'Boost the Peasant Farmers'

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, told the ACCOR congress yesterday that peasant farmers must become mechanised if the future food needs of Zimbabwe were to be met.

"Once this has taken place, it will be difficult to distinguish between the former sophisticated and under-sophisticated farming sectors. This is as it should be," he said.

In the initial stages the Government would have to play a major role in training, selection and subsequent settlement. Provision would have to be made for creating facilities for the black farmer to enter the capital-intensive farming system, on which the country depended for its food.

"This will represent an exciting, if somewhat

daunting, challenge to the unsophisticated farmer. It will also place an awesome burden of responsibility on the Government.

"Land must be made available, money for irrigation projects must be found, and suitable candidates for settlement schemes must be trained.

"Loan facilities, on easy terms, for aspiring farmers must be made available," he said.

To feed the expanding population — expected to be 15 million by the year 2000—a great deal would depend on the industrial and commercial sectors.

HOUSE, SENATE DISCUSSIONS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 pp 4, 5

[House of Assembly: Minimum Pay 'Inadequate' Says Ndlovu]

[Text]

THE minimum wages announced on Wednesday by the Government were totally inadequate and should be re-examined as soon as possible, a Patriotic Front MP said in the House yesterday.

He, along during the resumed debate on the President's speech, Mr C. Ndlovu (P.F. Matabeleland North) said he could support the minimum wages only if they were a "stop-gap measure".

He told the House there was a certain amount of discontent over the Government's action and if the new wages were to be permanent, they would fall "far short" of the needs of the unskilled workers in the country.

Mr Ndlovu called for a study of the problems of workers in Zimbabwe that would result in a comprehensive wage structure.

In his opening remarks, Mr Ndlovu praised the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, for his "pragmatic and practical approach". He said the Prime Minister was trying to bring about a consensus in the country and that was why he had included certain parties in the Government. It had not been an act of charity.

Mr Ndlovu told MPs they had been elected to bring about reconciliation and to ensure that whatever wounds had been inflicted in the past would be healed.

While MPs applauded Mr Ndlovu when he said members should not introduce an "atmosphere of acrimony" which would be of no benefit to the future Zimbabwe.

He told the House that one of the problems was a lack of communication and he urged MPs to meet informally to talk.

Referring to previous debate in the House, Mr Ndlovu said some people had made speeches based on sheer emotion and not fact.

"Anyone who thinks he can cause confusion and succeed in living in cuckoo land," he warned, adding that everyone should participate in constructive support for the Government.

On the subject of education, Mr Ndlovu advocated the introduction of "distance education" using the media and other means, and he also called for teachers to be trained more quickly.

He stressed the need to integrate the two education systems existing at present, but said he did not advocate throwing the present structures "overboard overnight".

Mr Ndlovu said he thought the present education systems should be studied so that a system could be found which would be relevant to the needs of the country.

On the question of tertiary entrance qualifications, Mr Ndlovu said he personally believed that an "M" level type of qualification would be the most suitable.

Mr Ndlovu stressed the need to train more engineers and scientists and said the country did not need people with Ph.Ds, but with skills that could be used to build Zimbabwe.

Turning to economic planning, Mr Ndlovu welcomed the appointment of Dr Bernard Chidzero as Minister of Economic Planning and Development and said it should be possible to chart a "very realistic programme" for the development of the country.

He emphasized that the recently published U.N. report was very comprehensive and should be studied carefully. It was not dictating to the Government but was exposing facts for consideration. If the study was properly handled, it could assist in understanding some of the problems that needed to be solved in order to develop the country.

Mr Ndlovu added that the infrastructure developed during the colonial era could be used as a basis for future planning.

Bishop Mark Vhuhe (ZANU (PF), Matabeleland East) said theologians in South Africa who were advising the South African Government were "fighting against God's plans."

He said it was time for people to realize that "this was in the Bible that people wanted to rule themselves in Africa. It is part of God's great plan."

By trying to prevent majority rule in South Africa, the South African theologians were fighting the nationalists who were trying to gain independence.

Bishop Vhuhe said that something was clearly wrong when the authorities refused to recognize United States educational qualifications produced by returning teachers of his church, and he called for investigation.

The Bishop said the education in Zimbabwe should seek to impart culture, good attitudes and good manners. He complained about ill manners to Mack customers from attendants and demanded they extend the same courtesy they did to whites.

Bishop Vhuhe said there were good grounds for re-examining public holidays such as Boxing Day and Whit Monday which stemmed from an English tradition and had little relevance in Zimbabwe.

Mr Arthur Tapsen (RF, Mafoni) said in his maiden speech that he regretted the Government should have raised hopes by announcing plans, some of which were impossible to implement in the near future for lack of funds.

Mr Tapsen said peace and employment were inseparable and the country could not have one without the other.

In his own constituency, which had been a major battleground in the war, farms were deserted, fences and buildings destroyed, and it was imperative to encourage people to return and rebuild. If they would not return, others must take over the land.

Supporting moves for decontamination, Mr Tapsen urged the Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr David Smith, to persuade Birds Eye to reverse their decision not to reopen their wrecked factory at Jullandala.

Mr Tapsen said industries which could be established in or near tribal areas avoided the problems of housing construction which occurred in the major centres, and industries with a seasonal fluctuation in work were particularly suited to rural areas.

Mr Tapsen stressed the need for peace in the revival of the Eastern Districts' tourist industry.

He said the country had the ability to develop, but the overriding responsibility of political leaders inside and outside Parliament was to "keep the peace" and members, wherever they went, had a duty not to make "abrasive" statements which wrecked the atmosphere of reconciliation.

Mrs J. M. Chivaura, (ZANU PF, Matabeleland West) urged the Government to increase the number of clinics in the rural areas and allow private practitioners to continue as they were.

Mr John Nkomo (PF, Matabeleland North) said that having listened to the speeches of the white Members, he believed a feeling had developed "that together we are likely to make a success of this country".

He said the people of the country looked to the Government to identify the wrongs existing in the country, and to create a system "which will take care of their (the people's) aspirations".

Zimbabwe might be expected to support the role of the liberation struggle in South Africa, but because of Zimbabwe's economic ties with that country, this would have to be limited to diplomatic and moral support. He also warned that South Africans could be "very vicious".

ONE of Zimbabwe's leading black clergymen, Bishop Mark Vhube, who is also ZANU (PF) MP for Mankwaland, yesterday appealed to Christians not to antagonise the new Government.

Bishop Vhube, of the United Baptist Church, was detained by the previous Government. He said he hoped that if the Government could not allow missionary organisations to go on running their schools, it would at least allow them to go on teaching religion in the way they wished.

Bishop Vhube said Christians should remember the Government held power and it was for the churches to convince the Government they were its friends.

He applauded the safeguards on continuing freedom of worship and freedom of speech.

MP's Vote To Rejoin 'Club'

THE House of Assembly agreed unanimously to rejoin the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association after 15 years' exclusion from it.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Mawema, said forming a branch of the association in Zimbabwe would bring undoubted advantages and privileges for the country.

He read a statement to the House from the CPA expressing its confidence that Zimbabwe would prove to be "an outstanding example" of a multiracial society and parliamentary democracy.

Mr Mawema told MPs that the main advantage of CPA membership would be regular consultations with members of other Commonwealth Parliaments to foster under-

standing and co-operation between them.

The only member to speak on the motion was Mr Ian Smith, who said he knew the CPA was a worthwhile institution from his own personal experience of it.

At one stage a back-bencher interjected: "You were a rebel."

Mr Smith ignored the interjection and added that he had in fact attended CPA conferences on behalf of the Rhodesian Parliament. (Mr Smith has been an MP since 1947.)

There was applause from both black and white MPs as Mr Smith sat down.

Mr Smith agreed with the Minister's statement that there would be benefits for Zimbabwe in rejoining the association, particularly as it was a means of communication with other Parliaments in the Commonwealth.

"I believe anything which enables us to communicate with other people is something which should receive our support," he said, adding that from his experience much of the misunderstanding and suspicion which occurred in the world was caused by a lack of communication more than anything else.

The motion was adopted.

The Senate: Commonwealth Link To Be Formed

THE Senate accepted that a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association should be formed in Parliament.

Supporting the motion he had made, Senator Joseph Culverwell said there were undoubted advantages and privileges which would flow from the association.

The CPA provided the sole means of regular consultation between members of Commonwealth Parliaments and sought to foster understanding and co-operation.

Seconding the motion Senator Ken Fleming said it was quite likely delegates from the Parliament of Zimbabwe would be invited to other Commonwealth countries and through the association Zimbabwe would be able to reciprocate.

"It will offer us an opportunity of meeting new people and getting new ideas in discussing mutual problems," Senator Fleming said, adding it would also "broaden our horizons

which I think today is very necessary."

He suggested since the Annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in different countries he looked forward to the day when it could be held in Zimbabwe.

The President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makumba, said he had received two messages of congratulations — one from the U.S.S.R. and the other from the Peoples' Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

The message from the Presidents of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. offered their heartiest congratulations to the President and his colleagues on the official opening of the Parliament of Zimbabwe.

This message expressed the hope there would be friendly contacts, successful labours in the interest of freedom and friendly relationships between the two nations and Governments.

The message from the German Democratic Republic also expressed congratulations and best wishes for Mr Makumba's "personal well-being and for success in your high office."

'Let Army Back Up the Police'

IT was time the Government acted to curb contempt of the law and where the police were unable to deal with the situation the army should be called in to assist, Colonel George Hartley told the Senate.

Colonel Hartley congratulated the Prime Minister on the pragmatic stand revealed in his statements but said it was inevitable with a new government expressing new philosophies some people became apprehensive of change.

He said since electioneering had stopped there was a trend for some to succumb to a crisis of expectation as they expect utopia to come overnight.

Colonel Hartley said some party officials were inclined to suffer a rash of blood to the head and to offer views which were not in line with Government thinking, and the impression gained was that one was trying to wag the dog.

It was necessary, he said, to allow time for a settling down period to bring the reality of the process of government to be established.

Colonel Hartley called on the Government to make it clear the stage had been reached where it was necessary to exert authority on its supporters to accept the spirit of reconciliation.

The Prime Minister had called on the country to unite in reconciliation and peace, and it was apparent in the south-east the time had come for lesser party officials to be restrained.

These officials were attempting to clothe their activities with authority by using ZANU (PF) letterheads "in the hope this will confirm their authority while in fact they have none".

Referring to game poaching Colonel Hartley said in the south-east considerable interference had been taking place "ostensibly in support of poachers in endeavours to intimidate game scouts and other officials of the national parks".

He said it appeared the attitude of party officials was that the laws had been abrogated and the

party had taken over and did not need to obey legislation.

It was time, the Senator said, that a Government statement was issued confirming the validity of existing legislation. Colonel Hartley pointed out it had become apparent that words alone had no impact unless from the Prime Minister himself.

Referring to a recent statement by the Commissioner of Police in which he had said the laws of the land would be applied without fear or favour or political considerations, he said in the rural areas "we are indeed awaiting action to see this carried into effect".

GRATITUDE

Colonel Hartley regretted South Africa had not been officially invited to attend the independence celebrations.

The present Government owed a great debt of gratitude to South Africa because it was Mr Vorster when he was Prime Minister who had brought pressure to bear on Mr Ian Smith to accept the Kissinger Plan.

This had laid the foundation for the introduction of majority rule, and it was a pity South Africa's help had not been acknowledged.

The planning of land for future settlement must be completed as soon as possible. He hoped the rural councils and the intensive area committees would be consulted, he said.

Farmers were being forced to hold back in their planning for the new season because the new pre-planting prices had not been announced. He urged they be made known as soon as possible.

He also hoped the BBC report on the information service would be made available to Members of the House. There had been much criticism about certain items that had been broadcast in recent months.

Senator Hartley said he hoped all the promises of aid that had been made to Zimbabwe would be met. It would be tragic if the Government created another crisis of expectations through making promises of improvements based on the contributions of other countries that were not fulfilled.

Mrs Tutu Takawira drew attention to the plight of medical personnel in the hospitals, and urged the Minister of Health to look into the welfare of nurses. She welcomed the introduction of a free health service, as now promised by the Government.

Senator Chief Gwebu urged Ministers to visit the tribal trust lands and rural areas generally to see how the people lived and what hardships they suffered. They should then take steps to improve their conditions.

Senator Chief Seko called on the Treasury to reduce the price of fertiliser as this would be helpful in allowing people to grow more food.

Chief Seko also appealed for clinics and schools to be reopened as soon as possible as a lot of people were suffering.

DIFFICULTY

Senator Chief Chingoma said black people had not had enough land allocated to them, and as a result many people were suffering difficulty and the Government was requested to take a careful look at the situation.

It was the lack of a place to plough which made many young people unhappy and restless.

"If they had their own lands they could go ahead and plant their own crops," he said.

Senator Chief Chingoma said until the people had land there would be no peace.

Dipping tanks were, he said, filled in during the war and as these were being reopened the people urgently needed dipping. There should be districts where cattle were dying.

He also called on the Government to hasten delivery of drugs to clinics "so that the people can be cured".

The debate will be resumed today.

NKOMO URGES WHITES TO REMAIN

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Whites were no longer a minority in Zimbabwe because the concept of a minority has been rejected with the coming of majority rule, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, told a meeting of the National Affairs Association on Friday.

"They (whites) were only part of a minority when they were ruling by themselves as a group," Mr Nkomo said.

"We now say to our people. "This is your country, and we mean it. You cannot run away from your country. We say to all white people: "This is your country. Remain. And if there is something you believe is wrong, say so. Let it be corrected by yourselves and all the other people in this country."

Those people who were saying whites no longer had a place in Zimbabwe and would have to go south, or to Australia or to New Zealand were wrong. When people talked about "black man" or "white man" they should realise that the important part of those labels was the word "man".

The white man who remained here must not be thought of as doing so because his skills were needed. That would be another kind of exploitation. The white man remained because, like the black man, he was a citizen of Zimbabwe, Mr Nkomo said.

Similarly, it was not correct to think of Zimbabwe as now having a black Government or a black majority rule.

No Colour

"A government has no colour. It is just a government. And that is why you (whites) remain here: To assist your own government, your own country, your own people," he said.

Racialist attitudes in this country were not created by people so much as they were by historical events. The task now and in the future was to counter the influence of those past events and remove the attitudes that were keeping whites and blacks apart.

"No one is to live in this country to take orders from a group of people because they happen to be black," Mr Nkomo said.

No one should fear future "Government policies" because policies could not be made to work against the wishes of the people.

CSO: 4420

ALL STRIKERS ORDERED TO RETURN TO WORK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbira Kangai, yesterday ordered all strikers to return to work immediately and warned that the Government would be forced to take "appropriate action in terms of the law" against those who failed to do so.

In an interview at the Victoria Falls, where he addressed the ACCOR Congress, the Minister said: "I will crack my whip if they do not go back to work. They must go back now."

Mr Kangai said he had told Ministry officials not to have direct dealings with strikers in future. "They must approach the proper authorities and unions and we will only be involved when they in turn contact us," he said.

In a statement released in Salisbury last night the Minister said the Government had been "patient up to now" but the point had been reached where it could no longer tolerate illegal stoppages of work which were harming the country.

Mr Kangai urged workers to make their grievances known to management through committees elected by themselves and to leave negotiations with management to the committees.

"If management failed to respond to legitimate grievances Government would intervene," he said. But Mr Kangai stressed the Government was only prepared to assist if workers remained in their jobs.

He said that if there was not a full return to work by this morning Government would be forced to take appropriate action in terms of the law.

The Minister's warning followed the announcement on Wednesday of Government's proposals on minimum wages for urban, agricultural and domestic workers.

Since independence, Zimbabwe has been hit by a wave of strikes involving thousands of workers demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

In Salisbury yesterday police were called to disperse striking workers and job-seekers outside Swift Transport headquarters in the industrial area.

About 1 000 Swift workers were sacked on Tuesday after striking over demands that a senior white executive with the company should be dismissed.

The men told the management they would collect their pay packets yesterday morning. But when they gathered at the Southerton premises they refused to take the money and renewed their strike demands.

Police were called when scuffles broke out between the strikers and about 400 job-seekers.

A company spokesman said about 40 new employees were hired yesterday.

"Things are slowly getting sorted out but we have nothing operating to schedule as yet," he said.

Those strikers who want their jobs back will first have to be paid off and be re-engaged if their services are required.

Most workers at Lyons Maid, Salisbury, returned to work yesterday after resolving their problems with management, through a workers' committee.

A management spokesman said "many" of the 120 workers dismissed on Wednesday had been re-engaged.

Higher

The Herald's Bulawayo correspondent reports that Bentwood Cabinets (Pvt.) Ltd has re-engaged the 300 employees dismissed on Wednesday after they went on strike for higher wages at the beginning of the week.

"They are all working well," said the company's chairman, Mr Banny Grevier.

The Herald's Midlands representative reported from Que Que that 3 300 industrial and municipal workers in the town continued their work stoppage.

Mr Kangai told the ACCOR congress he was unhappy with the industrial board system, which did not fully represent workers involved. Industrial boards are set up where no trade union exists.

The Minister said the board system meant grievances were not effectively dealt with. However, there would be no major changes to the industrial conciliation system and "your organisation will be informed before we do make any".

Many factors had caused the countryside strikes, he said. They included bad working conditions and wages. And in some cases the attitude of management towards workers was resented.

The Minister instanced some farms where the workers were often referred to as "boy" and "picannin".

UANC PARTY REORGANIZATION MEETING HELD

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 3

[Text]

SALISBURY branches of the UANC yesterday held their first public meeting at Omasis Stadium aimed at reorganising the party following its defeat in the last election.

Addressing about 1 000 party adherents, Mr Titus Mukaratii, the second vice-president and MP for Mashonaland West said the UANC was not despondent about winning only three seats. "The three of us, Bishop Munoz-wara, Dr Silas Munda-warara and I are going to be the voice of the party."

In debates in Parliament, he said, the trio would press the Government for immediate free health services and the establishment of fully equipped hospitals in rural areas, free education and the raising of the industrial minimum wage from \$70 to \$120.

He hit out at harassment of UANC members by ZANU (PF) saying it was anathema in both rural and urban areas to identify with any party

other than ZANU (PF).

"While it is true that we are now independent, we do not have freedom what with kangaroo courts and harassment of our people by ZANU (PF)."

Mr Mukaratii also chided the Government for having its priorities wrong and not being in touch with the true needs of the majority of the population.

PRICES

"They concern themselves with scrapping of petrol rationing yet what people want is the reduction in the price of meat, mealie meal, sugar and other basic commodities. The majority of blacks do not own cars anyway. The concept of collective farming is a non-starter because black Zimbabweans cherish pride of ownership," he said.

The party would contest the local government elections due in October, he said. Also present at the meeting were the former Minister of Education, Mr Edward Masaiwana, and the party's national organising secretary, Mr Chris Mhanga.

PLANS TO END DUAL PASSPORTS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will not allow Zimbabwe citizens to hold any other citizenship when the Constitutional guarantees lapse, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said here yesterday.

Speaking to a provincial youth congress of the Patriotic Front in Mutema, Mr Nkomo said the Government would continue to honour the Constitution's clauses on citizenship, but when it was no longer bound, dual citizens would have to choose.

"You can't have two countries," he told the 500 delegates. "We didn't want this provision. The British pushed it into the Constitution, but we can change the law through Parliament."

In the past, the Minister said, only those people who had come to the country from Europe were allowed to take out citizenship while those who came from Zambia and Malawi and other neighbouring states were classed as "foreign natives" and were refused citizenship.

These people could now, if they fulfilled the requirements, become citizens.

Mr Nkomo said whites should not be victimised and should instead be helped to overcome their past prejudices and to adapt to the rule of the majority, of which they were part.

Any whites who emigrated should only do so because they could not accept the change, not because they were forced out.

"You have to understand that a number of them (the whites) are finding it difficult to change. They were told there would be no change for 1 000 years but majority rule has come three years after that statement was made.

"But you cannot help the white men if you cannot help yourselves," Mr Nkomo said, launching an attack on tribalism.

"We should all be one tribe, the Unimbatwe, whatever our tribe or race. Unless we do, our best to forget it tribalism will destroy this country."

RESETTLEMENT, REHABILITATION OF FORMER SECURITY FORCE MEN DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 9

[Text]

FORMER members of the security forces would be considered for the Government's resettlement and rehabilitation schemes, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told members of the House of Assembly during question time yesterday.

"The fact that once upon a time they fought against us doesn't imply that they must be chucked out of the country or denied a chance to make a living," Mr Mugabe said.

The Prime Minister also said the High Commands of the formerly opposed forces in the bush war were "working enthusiastically" towards an end of the year deadline for amalgamating their forces into a new national army, reports *lana*.

"We have enemies who are working just now against us, and unless these enemies cease their operations one cannot be complacent," he said.

In a BBC interview on Thursday Mr Mugabe accused South Africa of training saboteurs to infiltrate Zimbabwe.

He told the House that more British instructors had been requested to assist in ironing out difficulties in the integration exercises which were under way at Lilwellin Barracks and Balla Balla. The difficulties, Mr Mugabe said, were "problems of attitudes".

Mr Mugabe said that about 35 000 guerrillas were gathered in the assembly areas set up under the ceasefire exercise, and he denied a suggestion that up to 50 percent of these were mujibbas.

He also described as "mischievous" reports that at a recent initial pay parade, when guerrillas were each given the first of their \$100-a-month pay packets, "commisars" from the respective political parties behind ZIPRA and ZANLA had collected the money as it was paid out, to go into party funds.

Mr Mugabe said that the 7 000 to 10 000 men on Rhodesia's former Guard Force were embraced by the Army's rehabilitative "Operation C" as their service was disbanded.

"It would possibly eliminate the possibility of subversive activities as some of them get disgruntled," said Mr Mugabe, speaking of the problems they would face returning to civilian life and finding jobs.

Mr Mugabe faced a half-hour grilling from Rhodesian Front Members on why Guard Force members were not being given the same opportunities as ZIPRA and ZANLA over joining the new army, and over back pay to ZIPRA and ZANLA guerrillas. About a dozen off-the-cuff supplementary questions were asked about the war aftermath.

Having returned on Thursday night from the ACCOR business congress at Victoria Falls, Mr Mugabe appeared to be caught unawares as yesterday's questions were called on the order paper.

But on only his second occasion to speak in the House, he made a brilliant series of extempore answers which raised resounding applause from even his most determined questioners as well as his own supporters.

Mr Mugabe told Mr Donald Goddard (RP, London), a former Rhodesian army officer, that at the Lancaster House conference the Patriotic Front alliance had wished to form the new Zimbabwe army entirely from ZIPRA and ZANLA forces.

However, in a spirit of reconciliation they had agreed to the inclusion of the former Rhodesian regular forces, but this did not embrace their "appendages", which had been formed under abnormal circumstances for the duration of hostilities, such as the Guard Force and the Security Force Auxiliaries.

With a return to normality there was no call for these elements.

Once the national army was formed there would be ongoing recruiting and former members of the disbanded Guard Force would be free to apply.

"We have really gone beyond what was expected of us by most of our supporters and perhaps by most members of this House, that is to accommodate the forces that fought against us in a spirit of reconciliation," said the Prime Minister.

Challenged about the cost of the integration exercise, Mr Mugabe said: "Of course he (the taxpayer) must foot the bill. The taxpayer must be defended . . . we have got to have a well trained army, capable enough to defend our territory. Even if there were no enemies preparing any acts of sabotage we would still need an army."

KANGAI CLARIFIES WAGE INCREASE REGULATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbira Kangai, says wages of commercial and industrial workers who are already earning the Government's new minimum levels must be increased accordingly.

He said here yesterday that it would not be fair if workers receiving less than the \$70 minimum had their salaries increased to this level if those receiving more did not also receive a wage hike.

In an interview, the Minister did not specify by how much these salaries should be increased. But he added: "This is the responsibility of the industrial boards and councils and we shall be making sure that they do this."

Mr Kangai, who was attending the AOCOR congress here, said all domestic workers were subject to the minimum of \$30 per month.

"It does not matter if they are juveniles, gardeners, wives of men already employed as domestics — they will get this minimum," he said. "The important thing is the job content."

The Minister said his ban on employers dismissing people over wages was effective immediately. But he conceded there were many points that had to be cleared up, such

as fringe benefits. These would be left to the investigating committee. No decision had been taken on its composition, or when it would report.

The committee, he said, would also discuss the matter of part-time workers and those employed in more than one job.

"I would say that for a person employed for only part of a month his salary should be worked out as a ratio," he said. "For someone working 15 days a month he should get half the monthly amount."

Mr Kangai said charging rent for housing formerly provided free was also banned.

"This should continue to be provided as well as paying the new minimum wage," he said.

"Remitts are a very difficult area. Some employers are very good about them, but others are awful."

Mr Kangai said he was pleased many employers had raised wages some time ago, when the Government had asked them to do so voluntarily.

The Minister, who delayed his return to Salisbury to meet a delegation of workers from the Wankie Colliery, congratulated strikers on returning to work.

"I will not entertain the idea of meeting men who are out on strike, but will speak to them if they are at work," he said. "My Ministry's doors are always open for those waiting to discuss grievances, but we will not meet them in the face of a work stoppage."

Industrial peace returned to the country yesterday following an official warning on Thursday that legal action would be taken against workers continuing to strike.

A Labour Ministry spokesman said in Salisbury last night that of 4,300 men still on strike when the warning was issued, all had either returned to their jobs or agreed to resume work by Monday.

"There may be some small businesses still with trouble, but of the major concerns it looks as if the warning has worked," the spokesman said.

ZAMBEZI VALLEY TRIBESPEOPLE FIGHT FAMINE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 17

[Article by Mike Williams: "Fighting Famine Till The Next Harvest--Hunger Big Problem in Valley"]

[Text] TRIBESPEOPLE of the Zambezi Valley are fighting a passive battle against a relentless foe — hunger.

Crops have not been planted on a large scale for two years and in that time many of the tribespeople have become dependent on handouts from the Government and relief organisations.

But the Government has been providing only enough meal for the neediest, and the situation is now being aggravated by the return of refugees — 250 of them so far in the Dande TTL alone.

The Christian Care relief group is trying to make up the shortage, but doesn't have the resources to feed the entire valley. So far, people have been getting by. There have been no confirmed cases of anyone starving to death.

But Christian Care officials have predicted that by October starvation could become widespread.

Mr Barry Enslin, District Commissioner for Shurungu, said hunger was definitely a problem in the Dande TTL in the north of his district, but that predictions of mass starvation were probably exaggerated.

"I visited the area myself two weeks ago at Chitanga and hunger was not one of the subjects brought up. They were interested in schools re-opening, resettlement of returning refugees, and ploughs," Mr Enslin said.

I visited the Dande TTL last week and found few

obvious signs of hunger among children or adults. But when asked, almost everyone said that their granaries were empty, that the bulk of their diet came from the scanty relief supplies that reached them.

Several said they ate manyana, a type of bitter root dug from river banks, whenever they could find it. Last recently wild grass seeds were also a part of their diet, but they have since gone out of season.

Next to two newly-built huts near the Chitsungu Mission about 300 men, women and children sat in half a dozen queues radiating from a six-tonne pile of mealie meal sacks, and several bags of dried capenta, soap, and salt. Some of them had been waiting at the huts since the previous evening. They continued to wait, patiently as the Rev. Bernard Samurwano, a mission official working with Christian Care, explained how the supplies would be distributed.

Mr Samurwano gave the word and excited babies

rose from the crowd as the distribution began. Each family, regardless of size, was given a 10 kg pack of meal, about 800 grammes of capenta, a cup of salt, and a bar of soap.

"For now we cannot give them any more and for many of them this is all they will have for two, three, four days, maybe a week, unless they eat some of these," Mr Samurwano said, holding up some of the gnarled, rust-coloured manyana roots.

"There is not starvation now but the people are hungry, very hungry. We have been hungry before but never like this."

Mr Bill Chinyuku, the relief co-ordinator for Christian Care in Mashonaland, said his organisation's main aim now was to keep the situation from becoming more serious. It could not be fully solved by anything less than the valley's full return to a productive agricultural economy.

A ZANU (PF) party official who helped with the distribution agreed

that this type of relief effort, and on this scale, tackled only a small part of the problem.

"Some of these men have four or five wives. This can help them survive, but nothing more," he said.

About 10 km from the mission a group of pole-and-dagga huts were being refurbished by a family that had just moved back after living for two years in the protected village at Mahuwe.

In the bushes nearby nestled a rusting tractor frame, a relic of the valley's more prosperous days. When asked if they had any food, one of the farmer's wives pointed to the weather-ravaged granary. It was empty.

They had one sack of mealie meal bought with money earned from selling fish caught in the Hunyani River, she said.

Not everyone in the valley is so badly off. Several men at Mashumba Pools said they had money coming to them from relatives in Salisbury that enabled them to buy food.

Reports from church and relief organisation officials indicate that the situation is similar in the Mukumbura TTL and in the Bushu TTL. Some are well off but many have

very little and some have nothing.

Mr Stan Quinn, acting director of social services, said he was aware of hunger being a problem in many areas, but not starvation.

"We hope that by July the department's relief programme will be well organised in most of the bad areas and will be able to cope with the problem," Mr Quinn said.

"That's not to say we don't need all the help we can get from the various private relief groups, such as the U.N. We have a very great need for mealie meal and milk powder, especially."

Almost everyone agrees on the cause of the food shortage: The farmers stopped farming. But there is disagreement as to why.

A ZANU (PF) official in Dande said the Government ordered them to stop. Men in the DC's office put it another way. It was the "boys in the bush" who prohibited farming.

Whatever the reason, the valley people see the next season's sowing as the beginning of their salvation.

"When we have crops again, then the war is over," one old man said.

CHURCH, STATE RELATIONSHIP EXAMINED

Salisbury TUE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 14

[Article by Henry Maadorp "On Sunday"]

[Text]

IT IS not easy to bring into a common focus two developments last week in the perennial question of Church and State. One was the defiance in Johannesburg of the white-ruled State by churchmen in a way that is said to mark a watershed in their relations; the other the crude and bitter attacks on Christianity that accompanied the rejection in the black dominated Zimbabwe Assembly of a proposal to dedicate the Constitution to God.

Trying to sort out the seeming contradictions leads to the conclusion that God-orientated religious impulse in Southern Africa has very great adjustments to make.

That this is not meant to imply falling silent, but rather the contrary, will, I hope, make itself clear.

The Johannesburg demonstration, embracing as it did so many different kinds of ecclesiastical ministering to such various congregations appears to signal a move within the Christian Church of those who have argued down the years that to be Christian the Church must openly, actively and positively oppose the State in South Africa in its present form.

One strongly suspects that lurking in the minds of the South African churchmen who have urged the Church to be a "confessing" one in public affairs, not so forth, is the conviction that by so

doing the Church will help to bring into existence a State that is good from a Christian viewpoint.

Let us look at what has happened in Zimbabwe.

"Christian witness" in public affairs has not been so politically sensitive nor so continually evident. The larger part of the explanation may be that the State here has not been dominated by so peculiar a white nationalism as is represented by Apartheidism in South Africa with its Calvinist creed setting it so apart from other European versions of Christianity. There has not been quite the same ground for confrontation.

But although not so repetitiously, trenchant, "Christian witness" in public affairs was strong enough in this country

during the UDI era. It came from many denominations. In the Roman Catholic Church it was particularly uncompromising (and on occasion somewhat top-sided).

Now what has been the upshot in terms of reform of the erring State?

After a "war of liberation" marked by atrocious massacres of Christian missionaries, pre-eminently Roman Catholic, and the persecution of black Christians, we now have an Assembly in which a debate and a vote such as were reported last week can take place (and a State broadcasting system which preaches something which, if not indistinguishable from Marxism-Leninism, is at least in parallel with it).

LESSON

The lesson South African churchmen might well draw is that, in justifiably exposing and opposing the evils of the State they now have, they can have no grounds for believing that the State to follow will be any better. For all they know, from their point of view it may be worse — much worse.

Will they then be as vocal as they are now? Or, perhaps disappointed, will they fall silent?

In the debate in the Assembly in Salisbury on Wednesday a ZANU (PF) Member, Bishop J. T. N. Dube, described as a leading black clergyman who was detained by the previous Government, withheld support from the motion to dedicate the Constitution to God.

"My feeling as a Christian," he said, "is that we should not as Christians antagonise Government... as Christians I believe we are not there to antagonise the world in which we are living but rather to wait and see."

"The best Christian in this world," said the Minister of Lands, Mr. Sekeramayi, "is the man who keeps quiet and does good to other men and expects good from other men."

PROTEST

The man who keeps quiet is probably safer, but it may happen, only for the time being and at others' expense.

And — "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

For so long has Christian witness in public affairs in Southern Africa

been identified with protest against wrongs inflicted on the black man by the white ruler that there may be churchmen who cannot think of it in any other terms.

Protest goes along merely on this set of rails. The train arrives at its destination — black rule instead of white — and the protester who has indulged his intellectual and moral laziness in his way finds he has run out of rail.

Christians will have to come to terms with the likelihood that any conceivable State regime in Southern Africa in this age will have its very unwelcome aspects; with the fact that they live in a time of break-up and breakdown, and their calling may turn out to be stranger and more strenuous than ever they thought it would.

RF OFFICIALS BUY BIG HOMES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Two Rhodesian Front MPs and a Cabinet Minister have splashed out more than \$125 000 to buy former ministerial homes from the Government.

The property buying involves Mr David Smith, who is Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr P. K. van der Byl and Mr Rowan Cronje.

The houses were put up for sale a year ago by the last Government as a budget trimming exercise. All three agreed to buy then, but the sales have only just been completed.

The biggest spender is Mr Cronje. He paid \$50 000 for a house in Radnor Road, Emerald Hill, which he moved into as Minister of Health in the Smith Government in 1976.

Mr Cronje said yesterday: "The Government decided to sell the houses because the upkeep was too expensive. We applied to buy this one then."

The five-bedroom house was bought by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for \$10 000 from the Reserve Bank. It was once the Reserve Bank governor's house. It has a lounge, dining room, TV lounge and study.

Mr Cronje, who has another house which is rented out, said: "If we are going to stay in the country we should show a commitment."

Another "sitting tenant" to buy his own house is Mr van der Byl, of Ruth Road, Second Street Extension. He paid \$20 000 for the double-storey house, which has two large lounges, a dining room which can comfortably seat 16, and a swimming pool.

He moved to the house when he became an RF Minister in the 1980s and he shares it with his wife, Princess Charlotte, who is sitting examination finals in Austria.

Mr van der Byl was Minister of Transport in the last Government.

Mr Smith's property is an "old Rhodesia" house in North Avenue, which he has bought for \$47 250. "I hope to move in soon," said Mr Smith.

He lived at Threadneedle House, in Chancellor Avenue, for some years before moving to rented accommodation. He then decided he wanted a house of his own in town, and the opportunity to buy from the Ministry came up.

The Avenue address does not have flat rights. It was once used by Executive Council member Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Mr Smith said the houses were old and the previous Government had decided to cut their heavy cost. The ministerial homes were a rent-free perk. But the taste—or whims—of successive Ministers' wives led to some heavy bills on the Government for redecoration and refurbishings, sources said last night.

"The decision to sell is saving the country a lot of money," said Mr Smith.

Ministers now have to find their own accommodation. They have a sliding scale of expenses.

There are now only four Ministry-owned houses for senior members of State and the Government—Government House, the Prime Minister's residence, the home of the Chief Justice, and a State guest house.

The deals show an eye for a fair investment, according to city estate agents. They estimate a house in Bath Road to be \$25 000 to \$45 000—"provided it's in good order"—at latest valuation, and plots in the Avenue with flat rights are worth at least \$30 000 for the land alone.

PF DISTRICT, PROVINCIAL RALLIES REPORTED

Salisbury THE NATIONAL OBSERVER in English 23 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Patriotic Front party is holding district and provincial rallies to inform the public about the political situation in the country.

This was stated this week by Mr Munetsi Ndiramasanga, PF deputy publicity secretary.

He had been asked why the party was finding it necessary to continue to hold political rallies so soon after the general election, and the next elections five years away.

One such rally in Harare last weekend was claimed by PF officials to have been attended by about 15 000 people, while police estimated the attendance at between 100 and 150.

"This is but the tip of the iceberg," Mr Ndiramasanga said.

"As soon as the structure of the party has been completed, which will be later this month, more intensive and larger rallies will take place and this will continue until the next elections as it is the PF's duty to inform the public."

He said the party knew for certain that another general election was going to be held within the next five years, if not earlier depending on the success the present government achieved.

Party members were being told at rallies to "recruit new members and consolidate their party in order to give strong guidance to the nation."

Asked if this indicated that the Patriotic Front did not take itself as exactly part and parcel of the new Government, Mr Ndiramasanga said, "The present Government is a government formed by former belligerents. Anything is bound to happen in a government formed by different parties, parties with different policies and ideologies."

"Such governments in the bulk are weak and fall. The Government of National Unity of Bishop Munzorewa failed. However, we are members of this government and we will give it every support, provided it delivers the goods to the people."

He said the major objective of the rallies was to inform the public and not to organise for the next elections, though at such rallies the Government was called upon to start "delivering the goods as they promised in the elections".

Mr Ndiramasanga said another area the party was preaching about at its rallies were the forthcoming local government elections, and as soon as a complete programme on the elections was out the PF would go full out informing people about the importance of local government elections.

RACIAL BIAS OF UN REPORT ON NEW ECONOMIC ORDER CLAIMED

Salisbury THE NATIONAL OBSERVER in English 23 May 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE United Nations report on this country — "Zimbabwe: Towards a new order" — is a most remarkable document.

It is one of the most comprehensive surveys yet compiled on the overall infrastructure of this country. Every fact is explored in detail, and for this reason alone it is highly-recommended reading for government ministers and everyone else in responsible posts.

But much of the good work it does is spoilt by prejudicial and dated conclusions based on political and racial bias. In addition, it is guilty of at least one blatant lie.

On health the report comments: "The present health service in Southern Rhodesia was designed and has developed to cater, almost exclusively, to the needs of the European population. At best, it fails to provide for even the most elementary health needs of the African population, whether they be resident in the urban or rural areas. This neglect is particularly true of the government sector of that service."

One wonders what black patients who daily throng our major state hospitals — Harare, Andrew Fleming and Mpilo and hundreds of other hospitals, clinics and other medical centres round the country to receive free or

virtually free treatment — as they always have had — have to say about this.

Where do all those millions of dollars allocated each year to health services go — just to whites? The latest available figure was \$38.5 million.

Since whites came here in 1890 the black population has grown from about 500 000 to seven million: sign of a country without decent health services?

If the overall aim of the U.N. report blends in with the Prime Minister's desire to benefit the lot of all Zimbabweans, then fine, and the U.N. officials currently in Salisbury are wished well in their deliberations.

But this one factor should be remembered: whatever criticism there may be, whatever the faults of past administrations, the nation has developed into one of the most progressive and viable in Africa. Our standard of living for all is second only to South Africa. Ideology must not be allowed to brush aside past performance and commonsense.

HISTORICAL ROLE OF VENERATED SHONA PROPHETS REVIEWED

Salisbury THE NATIONAL OBSERVER in English 23 May 80 pp 2, 3

[Article by Giles Kuimba: 'The 'Spirits,' A Look into Their History"]

[Text] Proud in the knowledge that they have at last become masters in their own country, Zimbabwean blacks are beginning to seek a new cultural consciousness and their true identity.

The refusal of seven members of Parliament and one member of the Senate, Senator Chief Rekayi Tangena, to take a religious oath of allegiance to Zimbabwe, and their decision to opt for an affirmation at the swearing-in ceremony last week, only manifested the black Zimbabwean's desire to identify himself with what is true to his culture and tradition.

Chief Rekayi did more than manifest this desire when, before he could be persuaded to take even the recognised legal affirmation normally taken by those who believe in the existence of a supreme being, but not in God, he had first to raise a clenched fist and address himself to the ancestral spirits.

He had earlier demanded to take a traditional oath of allegiance involving the invocation of ancestral spirits, as opposed to a religious oath.

Already, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, has said that reminders of the colonial era, such as statutes, memorials and names, would have to go.

They would be replaced by symbols of Zimbabwean heroes, such as spiritual mediums like the prophetess Nehanda, Shona prophets Chaminuka and Kaguvi, and other black heroes.

In fact, the names Nehanda, Chaminuka and Kaguvi have been the cry of the ZANLA FORCES throughout the Chimurenga struggle, and now have become household words since the ZANU (PF) election victory.

Don't Know

But what is missed out is the simple fact that the living black population of Zimbabwe do not really know who these three are or were.

They sing the names. They revere the mention of them.

But who were these three?

Where did they come from? What important role in history did they play?

People don't know.

The only man who was able to shed a little light on the histories of Chaminuka, Nehanda and Kaguvi was Mr Aaron C. Hodza, a lecturer in African tradition and culture at the University of Zimbabwe.

Mr Hodza has spent many long years doing a detailed research of the history of the Shona their culture and traditions, and their religion and background.

Here is the story as told by Mr Hodza:

No person living in Zimbabwe, now or at any time in the past, ever knew or saw the physical, living, flesh and form of Chaminuka, Nehanda or Kaguvi. The three of them never stepped onto Zimbabwean soil.

From as far back as any old man or woman who talked to Mr Hodza could remember, these three legends have always been ancestral spirits manifesting themselves physically in the forms of the living persons whom they had possessed--the mediums or "maxvikiro" in Shona.

All three, Nehanda, Chaminuka and Kaguvi, were ancestral spirits of the Shona long before the Shona people crossed the Zambezi River as they trekked southwards from somewhere in East Africa.

No one has claimed to know the origins of the three ancestral spirits, but the legend is that as living persons, Nehanda and Chaminuka were brother and sister, with the girl, Nehanda, being the more powerful of the two in the supernatural powers they possessed.

She was, according to the legend, more powerful than Chaminuka and Kaguvi put together.

In time, the three of them died in flesh, but reappeared years later as spirits possessing living persons who became their mediums.

It is said the mediums possessed the same powers that the original Nehanda, Chaminuka and Kaguvi had, and performed the same supernatural phenomena.

It is said that at that time the Shona nation was settled at a place called Guruuswa, a long way up north across the Zambezi River in what is now East Africa.

The Shonas have always given places names that signify an outstanding feature of the area "Guru" means big, and "Uswa" is the Shona for grass. So Guruuswa would be a name given to a place with big or long grass.

Was it a spot in a savannah region of East Africa? A place where the main feature was the long grass and sparsely placed trees? Most likely.

Some people tend to think it was a place in Tanganyika, now Tanzania.

In support of this argument, the name Tanganyika sounds very much Shona. "Tanga" is Shona for begin or start "Nyika" is country or land.

Were the Shona the first people to settle in Tanganyika, hence the name?

An interesting comparison is the word "tenganyika" in Shona. "Tenga" means buy, and "nyika" is land. So, in these modern days in Zimbabwe, we still use the name "maTenganyika" for African purchase land.

The Shonas have always given their names this way and it is this that gives credit to the argument that the Shonas probably migrated southwards from Tanganyika.

Anyway, it was somewhere there that is said to have been the origins of the Shona, and the spirits Nehanda, Chaminuka and Kaguvi and their mediums, who were the political and spiritual leaders of the nation.

From time immemorial, it has always been difficult to have people almost with the same powers all leading a nation simultaneously.

So it was perhaps natural that a quarrel developed between Nehanda's and Chaminuka's mediums over who should take greater control of the nation.

The squabble between the two got to a stage where Nehanda's medium, to whom we shall from now on refer to only as Nehanda because she had adopted that name, decided to trek down southwards away from Chaminuka's medium, leading a section of the nation that decided to go with her.

The legend is that when she and her people reached the waters of the Zambezi River, she pulled out her front loin skin cloth and hit the waters with it. The waters parted and she and her people crossed for the first time into what is now Zimbabwe.

No one claims to know the time of the movement of the Shonas to this part of Africa, but opinion is that it was probably in the 12th, 13th or 14th centuries.

Nehanda's people moved from settlement to settlement over the years in the north of the country and along the Zambezi Escarpment.

As the years passed, so also did the Nehanda me-

diams, the spirit of Nehanda passing on to other individuals as new generations came.

One of their known settlements was a place called Gorotonga which is said to have been close to the present site of the little town of Centenary.

Still moving on from one place to another, they finally settled at a place called Shavarunzwe, which is the present site of the Masoe Dam and the Masoe Citrus Estates.

It was at Shavarunzwe that the last known Nehanda medium was born — Nyakasikana, the greatest of them all, the one the Shona people revere and venerate to this day.

Shavarunzwe is a very significant name, for

"Nheve" is the totem of the Nheve, Mutakema and Chikweke - clan of the Vahere tribe who venerate the Mland or "Mhofu" in Shona.

Nehanda Nyakasikana is said to have belonged to this clan and it is probably the reason why this last settlement was called Shavumawo. This period was the later half of the 18th century.

The story of the Shona is never complete without Chaminuka and Kaguvi, whose mediums, as has already been mentioned, has been left behind, with their settlements of the nation of Guruswa when Nehanda trekked south.

Both mediums did not stay long behind. Chaminuka soon followed on Nehanda's tracks and reached the Zambezi river. Unlike Nehanda and her people, Chaminuka and his people are said to have walked on the waters to cross the river.

Again, like Nehanda and her people, and from century to century, Chaminuka and his people moved from settlement to settlement, his spirit passing on from person to person with the passing generations, until finally they settled at a place called Chitungwara about 68 kilometres south of Salisbury and a little way beyond Chief Chiota's area.

The last known Chaminuka medium was a man called Pasipamire, who was a great prophet, and who foretold the coming of the whiteman and his ways. He was a great spiritual leader and all the Shonas respected him.

Because of Chaminuka's supernatural powers, the Ndebele Chief, Lobengula resented his influence on the Shona.

Lobengula feared that he would not be able to subjugate the Shonas until Chaminuka was out of the way, and for this reason, he had Chaminuka put to death.

Meanwhile, Kaguvi and his people had also followed on the tracks of Chaminuka from Guruswa, and like Chaminuka, had also wal-

ked on the waters of the Zambezi to cross, according to the legend.

After Kaguvi, other groups of Shonas also crossed the Zambezi and spread all over what is now Zimbabwe in the present provinces of Matabeleland, Victoria, Midlands and the present western region that was later subjugated by the Ndebeles.

Those who know something about Munhumutapa say he was the son of Ushwengavi and that he had a sister called Chikanga.

WANDERED

Munhumutapa's people settled in the present Victoria province around the now famous Zimbabwe Ruins.

Kaguvi's people had wandered in the north of the country and then headed south to settle finally at Chivero in the Miedoro area.

The last known Kaguvi medium was a man called Gumborashumba. This is the famous Kaguvi, the chief architect of the Chimurenga rebellion of 1896.

The last Chaminuka, Pasipamire, had died at the hands of the Ndebele chief, Lobengula, before the coming of the white man, and, as no other Chaminuka came to the surface, the most powerful Shona political and spiritual leaders remaining were Nehanda and Kaguvi.

Nyakasikana, the Nehanda medium, was never married and people looked to her as a political and spiritual leader also responsible for rain-making during times of drought.

At the time of the Shona Chimurenga rebellion of 1896, the Kaguvi medium, Gumborashumba, was about 40 years of age.

About three months before the start of the rebellion, Kaguvi (Gumborashumba), summoned all the chiefs around him and announced that the Shona nation was to attack the white people.

But he knew also that the rebellion would not go a long way without the co-operation and blessing of the Nehanda, Nyakasikana, so he sent word to Nyakasikana to inform her of his decision and to ask for her co-operation and blessing.

In turn, the Nehanda, Nyakasikana, also gave orders to her people to attack the white people in her district.

The rebellion raged for a year until October, 1897, when both Kaguvi and Nehanda were captured, and the uprising was squashed.

Both Kaguvi and Nehanda were hanged, but to this day, no one knows their burial place.

It is said however, that the spot on which they were hanged is close to the present site of the Amato Stores in Kingsway.

It is hoped this article will have thrown some light on why these three legends are so respected, revered and venerated by the Shona people.

HOME THROUGH GROWTH OF GDP FORECAST

February 1981 FINANCIAL GAZETTE In English 23 May 80 p 1

(T) (U) (I)

ZIMBABWE's gross domestic product should grow by about four per cent this year and by six percent in 1981 if the agricultural sector is not crippled by another drought.

The Economic Survey of Zimbabwe, published by the Ministry of Finance, says that although Zimbabwe is more fortunate than most non-oil producing countries, great strides must nevertheless still be made to make the country more self-sufficient, particularly in the energy field.

The report says that Zimbabwe faces an uphill battle in 1980, mainly because of increasing oil prices, which have reduced the country's terms of trade by 32 percent.

For the first time in five years, however, the country will experience a positive growth rate, which should enable the

government to meet some of the aspirations of the lower-income groups.

EXPORTS

Exports in 1980 should also grow by more than 30 percent and there will be a measurable saving on "invisibles" because the country will be able to trade directly with the rest of the world. The bottlenecks in the transportation system created by the increased trade will continue to be a problem.

There will also be a strong demand on imports for reconstruction and development and the income from exports will not be enough to meet this need. The government will therefore have to rely to a great extent on outside loans and grants.

The agricultural sector, particularly peasant agri-

culture will benefit most from these monies and, given average rainfall for the 1980/81 season, the volume of commercial output could increase by 20 percent and that peasant agriculture by as much as 60 percent.

MINERALS

Mineral production will also increase sharply this year. As long as international prices do not fall below their current levels, the value of production could reach \$420 million.

Foreign currency will continue to be a problem and the government will have to closely supervise foreign currency allocations, the report said.

The rate of recovery will to a large extent be determined by the construction industry's capacity to meet the demands and "strenuous effort" will have to be

made to train local artisans. Nevertheless, some expatriate expertise will probably be needed for both training and to fill the gap in skilled journeymen.

The report goes on to say that it should be possible to employ 1 040 000 people this year, the highest level since 1974. The employment situation will

continue to improve as the country returns to normal.

Inflation will continue to plague the country and will, to a large extent, be determined by the cost of imported fuel. But the improvement in Zimbabwe's competitive position and the use of underused capacity should moderate price increases.

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KANGAI, NEW DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ZBC PROFILED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 3

[Text]

THE new deputy director-general of the ZBC, Mr Tsviwa Kangai (right), is an urbane and widely travelled Zimbabwean who holds a bachelor's degree in communications and a master's degree in educational technology.

At his executive office in Pocket's Hill last week, Mr Kangai said he looked forward to working happily with all colleagues in building up the communications media throughout Zimbabwe.

He was born in 1946 of a peasant farming family in the Buhara district. He attended a primary school in the area, a secondary school at Zimutu near Fort Victoria, gained his Cambridge certificate at the Bernard Mziki College at Marandellas and planned to study for the law.

He worked for some months with a Salisbury attorney but left to become an administrator at the Gillingham Primary School near Salisbury where there were more than 1 000 pupils. He also taught himself typing and office procedure.

In 1971, helped by his family, he left for America and studied at the San Francisco

University, gaining a degree in Radio and Television Broadcast Communication Art.

He also worked part-time for a local television station, doing script-writing, schedules, interviews and organisation.

Later he gained a UNESCO scholarship, studied public affairs planning and worked with two radio and television stations, also taking classes in the print media at the university's school of journalism.

After gaining his master's degree in educational technology he travelled widely in America to raise funds for refugees, and from 1973 to 1975 was chairman of the ZANU (PF) branch in California.

From 1975 to 1977 he was secretary to ZANU (PF) for North America and the Caribbean, and in 1977 was appointed ZANU (PF) chief representative to the United Nations in North and South America.

After returning to Zimbabwe earlier this year he joined a Public Services Training seminary in Salisbury and then took a three-week diplomacy course.

Dr Kangai took up his position as deputy director-general last week.

He is married with three children.

COLOR, EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION PLANNED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 3

[Text]

COLOR television and an educational service on the radio are part of a development plan for the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation. Improvements being considered by the Government would cost \$18 000 000.

Mr Trivasi Kangai, deputy director-general of the ZBC, said yesterday: "From now on, we shall do our best to inform, educate and entertain everyone on a national level and reflect to the people each day's activities in Zimbabwe."

Another part of the plan is the distribution of free television sets to community groups in rural areas, to be powered by new electricity supplies or generators.

The need for an efficient and advanced television and radio national network was outlined by a four-man team from the BBC, which was specially commissioned by the Government to draw up a report and make recommendations.

The report by the team — Mr Peter Hardiman Scott, Mr Austin Kark, Mr Brendan Blamin and

Mr Andrew Todd, all senior BBC executives — has been submitted to the Cabinet.

Its details, after seven days of consideration, are expected to be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

The BBC team suggested the introduction of colour television to keep it in line with world technical advances and allow full enjoyment of imported, as well as local, programmes.

The projects would have to wait until electricity was available in some areas and stronger transmitters could be erected.

Mr Kangai said: "Colour television there will be for sure."

"It will take some time, but we hope that sympathetic organisations and individuals here and abroad will help us to improve our communications media."

"I know that the United Nations has discussed assistance for the ZBC, which is of vital importance in a country like ours."

Mr Kangai, who is the brother of the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said: "As the country expands, so will the ZBC. It is a question of time and money, but it will be done."

The station yards have left radio and television badly in need of re-equipment and training in new methods and appliances. Beyond the initial sum for development, an eventual total of at least \$88 000 000 may be required, according to British sources.

Outside broadcast units, with sophisticated mobile equipment, are envisaged.

Educational programmes would be put on a new radio band and the Government may install radio, as well as television, in schools, community centres and other public places in order to reach people throughout the country.

From today, radio

and television programmes throughout the country are being arranged on a unified basis for all races. Sweeping changes are being made to programmes, with new ones being introduced on all stations this month from Bulawayo, Salisbury and Harare studios.

Proposed changes were explained to the ZBC staff by the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

He told them the BBC report was critical of the past broadcasting operation and procedures, particularly the emphasis that had been given to programmes 'directed at whites'.

The BBC report was handed to Dr Shamuyarira on May 2 by the

British High Commissioner, Mr Ronald Hyatt.

Several former executives of the ZBC have left. They include Mr David Gilby, until recently the deputy director-general, Mr Tom Louw, in charge of news, and Mr Alan Jones, programme controller.

In a circular outlining management changes, Mr Jimmy Neill, the director-general, reminded staff of assurances given by Dr Shamuyarira that there was no intention of squeezing out existing staff "although this impression now appears to have become more entrenched in staff minds".

He added: "Permit me to counsel cool heads and sound judgments under present circumstances."

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT OF 9 MAY RELEASED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 23 May 80 p 473

[Text]

General Notice 443 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 9th May, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

23-5-80.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 9TH MAY, 1980

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	\$		\$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets	193 341 683
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances	61 727 201
Currency in circulation	141 491 810	Internal investments—	18 361 972
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	134 348 942	Government	15 837 243
Other liabilities	98 329 041	Other	2 524 727
		Other assets	108 738 937
	\$382 169 793		\$382 169 793

CSO: 4420

COMMERCE MINISTER'S PROMISES REVIEWED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

WORKERS who are to receive more money in their pay packets, and those who will have to find the cash to put it there, will draw comfort from planned legislation to freeze certain prices.

Too often a pay rise has been rapidly eroded, sometimes even before it has been received, by a price increase.

UDI in 1965 saw the introduction of price control which broadly limits a businessman's profit to the same percentage he was making at that time.

Since then, and with increasing rapidity since oil prices began to escalate, the actual amount, not percentage, taken in profit, has also gone up considerably.

The Minister of Commerce, Mr David Smith, commented at ACCOR's congress that few governments like price controls because they are expensive to administer and have loopholes. But he conceded that some curbs were still needed.

He proposes, through the Price Control Review Committee, to investigate the structure of legislation and to modify it where necessary.

He has promised too, to look into the whole field of consumer protection laws. A lot of them, he concedes, are out of date.

The whole exercise could take some time, we are told. Surely it can be speeded up? Practical aspirations and hopes inevitably boil down to the worth of the dollar in one's pocket.

ECA TO GIVE NATION PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 13

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is to receive preferential treatment in the provision of expertise and other services from the Economic Commission for Africa once it becomes the ECA's 50th member.

The ECA, which is an agency of the United Nations, will also promote social and economic links between Zimbabwe and other States as a step towards promoting inter-African trade.

Speaking in an interview yesterday, Dr Herbert Mururwa, senior economic affairs officer with the Ethiopia-based ECA, said:

"As soon as Zimbabwe joins the U.N. family and therefore becomes an automatic member of the ECA, it will have access to the services and manpower resources provided by the commission and will receive priority."

At the same time, Zimbabwe, with its developed economic base, was expected to contribute to the ECA by imparting its knowledge and experience which would be passed on to other African countries, he said.

The ECA is the only agency of the U.N. which is wholly dominated and directed by African governments.

Dr Mururwa said the ECA, with its availability of skilled manpower, was committed to the promotion of sub-regional trade links in Africa as a basis for continental trade.

COORDINATE

To achieve this the commission had established new institutions called Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) which would co-ordinate these envisaged sub-regional trade ties.

Dr Mururwa, who came to attend the recent U.N. inter-agency meeting on Zimbabwe, saw the Lusaka economic summit in March as a beginning of the ECA trade idea for east, central and southern Africa.

"There is no sense in Zambia, for instance, buying a commodity from Europe or the United States when it can easily be bought from Zimbabwe, Malawi or Tanzania. It is not only much cheaper, but also more logical," Dr Mururwa said.

The MULPOCs would encourage the setting up of Preferential Trade Areas under which countries in a sub-region or a region, would do away with tariffs in the exchange of goods.

MINISTERS VISIT LAND VACATED BY WHITES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 13

[Text]

THE Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, and the Deputy Minister, Mr Morven Mahachi, spent yesterday in Gutu inspecting farms vacated by white owners.

Mr Mahachi said: "We are not buying farms. We are just looking through all the farms. We are looking at about 500 000 ha. of land."

A Gutu farmer, Mr W. C. R. Nel, said his understanding of the Ministers' visit was they were "looking at 44 103 ha, known as the Soti Block." Eighteen white families were forced off this land by the war, he said.

He was puzzled when told the Deputy Minister said they were looking at 500 000 ha.

"We are anxious to know the Government's future policy for this farming area."

He said the previous Government "managed to get some money for land settlement and looked around for land".

"This (Soti Block) land having been vacated, they went to the farmers and made them some ridiculous offer which they were obliged to accept."

It is understood the offer by the previous Government was \$8 an acre (0,405 ha) and that undeveloped land in the district is considered worth \$15 an acre.

● A spokesman for the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development said the Government had bought a total of 138 086 ha in Mashonaland, Manicaland and Victoria.

No information about prices paid was available, he said.

NYAGUMBO ADVOCATE DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR ENERGY

Salisbury; THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, yesterday urged the Zimbabwe Energy Society to develop a solar energy system for the benefit of all Zimbabweans.

Speaking at the society's seminar in Salisbury, attended by more than 70 delegates, Mr Nyagumbo said the development of alternative energy resources would become more important in future.

"We must endeavour to become self-sufficient in meeting our energy needs. With the abundant sunshine here, there is a good chance that we will be able to become self-sufficient to a considerable extent.

"The sun provides an almost inexhaustible source of energy which must be harnessed for the benefit of us all."

He warned that demands for electric power

could well strain "our generating capacity in future".

"Therefore, any means by which we can augment the available capacity deserves encouragement.

"We must continue to study all developments in the solar energy field — not only by improving upon existing design and manufacturing methods, but by teaching the public to accept the concept of using solar energy."

He suggested that when embarking on a housing scheme, the possibility of using solar energy should be taken into account at the "design stage".

Mr Nyagumbo also said that for some time in Zimbabwe, solar energy had been used for water heating, particularly in private homes, "but very limited economies have resulted" because of the favourable electricity tariff structure.

NEW MINIMUM WAGE SEEN INADEQUATE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Minimum Wages Not Yet Truly Realistic"]

[Text]

THE minimum wages introduced by Government are far less than expected by both employees and employers. They are not high enough: they do not meet the level of the poverty datum line and do not offer a reasonable living standard.

Think about it. Dispassionately. How well off is a worker with \$70 in his pocket and a wife and family to feed? If you are better off, white or black or any other colour, how would you like to face the month ahead with just that much in your pay packet? A frightening thought.

Fortunately a great many employers pay well above the minimum — but a great many do not.

Perhaps the thought of "perks" comes immediately to mind — housing and rations for instance. If that is so then we have to look at the other scheduled minimum wages: \$43 in mining and agriculture and \$30 on the domestic front. How many in the higher brackets would toil down a mine or till the soil for so little, even with a roof and food at the end of the day? About a dollar a day.

We've heard it all before! If we pay more the costs to the consumer will go up. Then so they must, but not to the extent that increased wages are made worthless. Price control at the retail level on quite a lot of commodities would not be out of place.

On the domestic front \$30 is not unreasonable as far as indoor workers are concerned. Practically every householder will tell you that in total the cost is really \$60 to \$70 when housing, food, uniforms and other extras are taken into account.

What is surprising, though, is that the same rate has been laid down for cooks, maids or whatever else they may be called, and the garden worker, a great many of whom are juveniles.

It seems only fair that the man or woman who cooks the food, makes the beds, minds the baby and does the 101 household chores should be on a higher wage level than the outdoor labourer who mows the grass and weeds the flowers.

There will be the old argument "if we don't employ them they will be out of work". This country has reached the stage where people who are in employment must be worth what they get and those who employ them must be ready and willing to pay a reasonable wage. And frankly \$30 for a domestic, even with the extras and perks, is not unreasonable.

With the new era, paternalism on the one hand and exploitation on the other must be out. Domestics can't be expected to work seven days a week, with very little leave, and employers should not be responsible for handing out rations.

Government is not happy with the term "domestic servants". This is unfortunate and taking "anti-colonialism" too far. There can be pride in being "in service". And if this attitude persists what, for heaven's sake, are we going to call our civil servants!

SHADE UNION COUNCIL'S REACTION TO MINIMUM WAGE REPORTED

(The Daily Sun Herald in English 30 May 80 p 2)

[100]

SHADE union leaders in Zimbabwe have generally welcomed the introduction of a minimum wage for the various industries but say the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Kumbira Kangai, did not go far enough.

Interviewed yesterday they said workers earning more than \$70 a month were disappointed, "as they had expected something more from the new Government."

"I have heard them complaining. Had the Government consulted us first we would have suggested a wage more in keeping with that recommended in the poverty datum line survey which is about \$120 a month," Mr Enos Mdongwa, joint general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, said. The union represents about 14 000 workers.

"We are happy for the domestic servants and farm workers, but we believe there should be strict supervision by the Government to see they do, in fact, receive the minimum wage of \$50 a month."

The general secretary of the United Textile Workers Union, Mr Phineas Rithole said in Salisbury yesterday the minimum wage of \$70 fell "far short" of the \$120 set out in the PDI survey.

... would call for a special congress to examine the minimum wage and to formulate a new wages policy.

Mr Anderson Mhangu, general secretary of the Harare Associated Workers Union and of the National African Trades Union Congress, said the Government should have considered those earning more than \$70 a month. The two unions represented more than 40 000 clothing, railway and telecommunications workers.

If the Government had promised to work towards the recommendations in the PDI survey, this would have gone a long way towards curbing a lot of the dissatisfaction.

"As it is, many are unhappy. I will tell them to be patient, that there is nothing to fear. The only answer now is for the unions to negotiate with the employers," he said.

Workers in the clothing industry will earn more than the monthly minimum of \$70 as they recently agreed to a 12 1/2 percent increase, a spokesman for the Tailors and Garment Workers Union said yesterday.

He explained the minimum for workers in the lowest grades had gone up from \$14.10 to \$17.25 a week. The new wage will come into effect on June 10.

SPLIT IN TRADE UNIONS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 5

[Text]

BREAKAWAY groups have launched trade unions in opposition to two major official workers' organisations, at a time when the Government has appealed for unity among trade unions in Zimbabwe.

At a recent trade union seminar in Salisbury, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Maseko, urged all trade unions to unite to deal with the labour problems in the country.

Shortly before the seminar, two rival unions were launched in the hotel and engineering industries.

In a statement, Mr Oliver Kahama, who broke away from the Zimbabwe Engineering and Metal Workers' Union to form the Zimbabwe Engineering Iron and Steel Workers' Union, said he and his colleagues had left because the ZEMWU was no longer representing the workers' interests.

Mr Stephen Nyamason, who leads the breakaway Associated Hotel and Catering Workers' Union, claimed workers in the hotel and catering industry were dissatisfied with the leadership of the Zimbabwe Hotel and Catering Workers' Union led by Mr Abisha Kupfuma.

The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, Mr David Chimusoro, yesterday called on workers in Zimbabwe to reject any splinter groups at "this time of reconciliation and unity".

Mr Chimusoro said his union agreed fully with the Government's idea of reconciliation and unity among the people of Zimbabwe.

"Only last week, the Deputy Prime Minister, urged all trade unions to unite and form one strong movement. Instead of embarking on what he said, some people are hell-bent to destroy the whole idea of unity. This is disturbing indeed."

MAKONI SAYS FORMATION OF SINGLE FARMERS' UNION INEVITABLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 14

[Article by Tony Setsee]

[Text] The formation of one large farmers' union representing all the various types of farmers is inevitable under the present Government policy of establishing a nonracial society in Zimbabwe.

This was disclosed by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni, who said: "The Government is committed to establishing a nonracial society and one workers' union which will represent both black and white farmers."

In an interview this week, he said he recognized the difficulties and the special circumstances which exist between the commercial and peasant farmers.

"What I see is a farming organization which may comprise a branch of the commercial farmers, a section of the intermediate commercial farmers and a branch of small-scale farmers, who are called master farmers," he added.

The new union would be made up of members from the Commercial Farmers' Union, the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union and the Master Farmers' Association.

Mr Makoni said this organization would have special committees which would attend the various groups. However, there would be a pooling of resources to the "mutual benefit" of all farmers.

This would include the present advisory services under conservation, veterinary and research and specialist services.

He said discussions on a ministerial level had taken place with the unions, which are expected to put forward proposals on the formation of the new body.

"We would like to see them sit down and decide the issue among themselves.

"The Government will provide the guidelines and leave the farming community to sort out for themselves how best to promote their own interests. We are reluctant to push these things down the throats of other people," the Deputy Minister said.

He added that the small-scale farmer would benefit from the expertise of the commercial farmer, who in turn could appreciate the situation of the small peasant farmer.

"We see the need for a united farming organization as long as it keeps within the guidelines of Government policy."

Two weeks ago, the chairman of the Master Farmers' Association of Victoria Province, Mr R Gapare, announced the setting up of a national body of farmers to promote agriculture.

A Government source said the formation of a new union with white and black farmers would require an amendment to the Farmer's License and Levy Act.

Under the Act, farmers are divided into two unions which are represented by their respective governing bodies. A black farmer is obliged to make application to the ZNFU for a farmer's license and his white counterpart has to apply to the CFU.

The black farmer pays \$2 a year and the white farmer \$40 a year.

It would be either repealed or drastically amended to accommodate the formation of a new body, the source said.

Spokesmen for the two unions concerned have declined to comment.

CSO: 4420

ASSEMBLY DEBATES HIT BANDITRY, ATTENDANCE, DRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 5

[Text]

DR Ariston Chambati (PF, Mashonaland West) was applauded when he called on the Government to tackle speedily the problem of armed bandits roaming around the country.

Re-introducing debate on the President's Speech, Dr Chambati said: "I find it a very disturbing feature of our present life that there are at the moment a considerable number of people running around the country with arms.

"I urge the Government to take swift action to see that these people are removed from society, because as long as there are people with arms running around, none of us is free. We are bound to run into difficulties and there will be crime."

The prosecution of all the Government's plans to rebuild Zimbabwe depended on the consolidation of peace, he said, and this could only be achieved through constructive action of Parliament.

He appealed to Members to forget their political differences and concentrate on con-

solidating peace in Zimbabwe.

He added: "Whatever our differences, whatever political party we belong to, the consolidation of peace, the reconstruction of our country, and the resettlement of displaced persons can only take place if all of us forget our differences and make a positive contribution.

"We must get to know each other. We must communicate so that we avoid misunderstanding, so that we avoid suspicion, so that we avoid witch-hunting in an atmosphere of suspicion and misunderstanding. It is very difficult to make a positive contribution," he said.

Dr Chambati's plea was echoed by Mrs T. V. Lesabe (PF, Matabeleland North), who said whatever differences there were between political parties, these should not be a "stumbling block" to the future progress of Zimbabwe.

MUDSLINGING

"We have no time to waste in mudslinging in the House," she told MPs and urged them to make positive contributions to bringing total peace in the country.

Turning to the role of women in the new nation, Mrs Lesabe called for a special emphasis to be

placed on technological training for women. "We need to see one day women pilots . . . women engineers in Zimbabwe," she said.

She added that women should be recognised as people and not just as "property of their men-folk. A nation without a strong woman behind it is no nation," Mrs Lesabe said.

There were interjections of "women's lib" and "who will do the cooking then?" from male MPs when Mrs Lesabe said arrangements should be made to develop the women of Zimbabwe.

Mrs Lesabe retorted that if a woman was involved in a career household duties should be shared by the men. "We are not going to allow ourselves to be deprived of chances that women elsewhere in the world have," she warned.

Mrs Lesabe urged the introduction of programmes of self-reliance, and called for instruction to be given to mothers so they could learn antenatal care for themselves.

Mr George Rutanhire (ZANU (PF), Mashonaland Central) said his province had been more badly affected than any other by the war.

He said the people living in Mashonaland Central were worse than "poor

peasants' with nothing to live on and not fit to call themselves free Zimbabweans.

Young people had been particularly badly affected and because so many of them now wanted to join the army, they had been "tricked into joining an illegal force", which Mr Rutanhire claimed was operating outside Zimbabwe.

"There are people who are bent on promoting what can be termed a silent war over the borders of this country," he said.

'EXPLOITATION'

He said there were virtually no clinics nor hospitals in Mashonaland Central except in the main centres, and bus services had not been re-introduced. He also complained of "exploitation" by shopowners charging exorbitant prices.

Mr Rutanhire said there were people who had been involved in giving medical treatment in the bush who should now be given the opportunity to use their skills in the employ of the Ministry of Health.

It was a waste, he said, to demobilise such people, and noted that the Ministry of Education employed unqualified teachers and gave them in-service training. "Why cannot the Ministry of Health do the same?" he asked.

Mr B. M. Mguni (PP, Matabeleland South) said if reconciliation was to succeed, the two sides of ZANU and ZAPU should

be "reconciled in the true sense of the word".

Mr Mguni said in the past the co-operation between ZANU and ZAPU had been described as a "marriage of convenience". He said this was an insult, and now was the time to prove it.

TRAINING

He called on the Government to rehabilitate guerillas who would not be part of the national army by training them and finding them jobs as civil servants.

He applauded the Government's announcement of a minimum wage, though he said he felt most workers were not satisfied with the amounts set.

"It seems to me that education has been a criteria for higher wages. I am appealing to this House that education should not be a criteria. Let us see that every human being gets a wage that will at least cover a part of his needs," he said.

Mr Mguni said he had been pleased, after studying the President's Speech, to gain the impression that "Asanian forces have a room to manoeuvre" in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe was pledged to see that the Asanians gained their independence — it was her duty to help free the whole of Africa.

Mr Mguni appealed to "friends of the regime of South Africa" in Zimbabwe to urge Pretoria to "free our brothers", such as Nelson Mandela.

Landau Sounds Off at the 'Lazy' MPs

MEMBERS of Parliament who have been sitting on average less than three hours a day instead of the four hours 40 minutes they are permitted, have been wanting

taxpayers' money by not debating until closing time, Rhodesian Front whip Mr John Landau told the House.

In an angry speech debating whether the House should adjourn one hour,

55 minutes before it needed to do so yesterday morning. Mr Landau said: "I think it is disgraceful in fact that we should night after night and today again waste the public money by not carrying our debate through to the closing time."

He spoke after a ZANU (PF) member moved that the House adjourn at 11.25 a.m. The House had been sitting since 9.30 a.m. and was allowed to continue until 1.20 p.m.

The House had been continuing debate on the President's speech.

Mr Landau said: "It is now just going on to 25 to 17 and we do not have anybody who wants to speak. We in this House have a duty to the public of Zimbabwe — a duty to get on with our job, a duty to continue the debate until the automatic closing time which would normally be at half-past one."

He called on the speaker to tell MPs who wanted to speak in the debate to do so, so that the House could continue with its work of making and amending laws.

Mr Landau also commented on the few Members who were present. "I am rather surprised at the lack of speakers in the debate at the moment. I would take this opportunity to point out that the bulk of this morning's proceedings have been conducted with fewer people than would normally constitute a quorum," he said.

At the time he spoke there were 31 Members in the House, six of them white. A quorum of 25 Members is needed in the 100-seat House of Assembly though debate can continue without a quorum as long as nobody draws attention to the fact.

Supporting Mr Landau, Wing Commander Rob Gaunt (RF, Avondale) said MPs who had worked long and hard hours on maiden speeches were talking to an empty hall.

DISCOURTEOUS

"I think it is extremely discourteous and it is a blot upon this first House of Zimbabwe," he said.

Few Ministers had been present at the Assembly's sittings this week he said. "I would like to draw the attention of the House and the nation as a whole to the front bench, which almost to a man is missing, and has been missing for most of the week."

Said Wing Commander Gaunt, a Member since 1977: "I do not accept that we should waste the Government's money and the taxpayers' time. We are crying out for money for education and for health. I suspect that it costs in the thousands and thousands of dollars to run Parliament and I believe it is an utter and complete disgrace that we should allow this sort of behaviour and attitude to continue."

Wing Commander Gaunt asked the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, to talk to the whips of ZANU (PF) and PF in an effort "to regain the honour and dignity of this House".

He also commented on MPs' dress.

"It is traditional that people in this House dress properly and this is not the case now," he said.

It has been noticed that women MPs often wear trousers and blouses in the House while some of the men have been seen wearing polo-neck jerseys with suits.

Parliamentary Standing Orders rule that Members in the chamber are out of order if their "attire" is "unsuitable or unbecoming" to the dignity of the House.

● Decision on dress is entirely in the hands of the Speaker.

There has been no occasion to rule on such matters as women MPs wearing trousers in the House as the matter has never arisen before.

In the past women wearing trouser suits have not been allowed into the gallery, but this ruling was changed recently, though they are still not allowed entrance if they are not wearing trousers with a matching jacket.

Men are permitted to wear safari suits in the House as long as they wear collar and tie under it.

BRIEFS

BLAST HURTS ZIPRA MEN--Bulawayo--Fourteen men with shrapnel wounds were taken to Mpilo Hospital from Tjolotjo last night following an explosion. Most of the men--of ZIPRA--were driven to the hospital, but a small number of the more seriously wounded were flown in. A hospital spokesman said 11 of the men were treated for superficial and minor wounds and were discharged. The three who were admitted with serious flesh wounds were in a satisfactory condition. One of the injured men said the explosion had been an accident but gave no further details. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 1]

ZIPRA PLEA ON PENSIONS--Bulawayo--The Patriotic Front wants the Government to look after and organise the rehabilitation of wounded ZIPRA soldiers, paying them the same disability pensions that members of the former Rhodesian Army received. Party officials say there has been a deliberate attempt by the Government and the repatriation agencies to hide the problem and try to make the people forget about the war crippled. Before the return of refugees from Zambia, there were almost 800 disabled men and women in several centres in that country. Most had been wounded or crippled either in battle or in air raids on ZIPRA camps. The PF provincial chairman for the northwest, Mr Z. K. Sikwa, said: "The first group to return were included in a large party of ordinary refugees. Nobody seems to want to do anything about the problem." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 3]

MBEDZI QUITTS PF--Mr John Mbedzi, a member of the executive of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party, today announced he had resigned from the PF and joined ZANU (PF). He said he was joined in his resignation by 20 other members of the national assembly of the PF in the southern Matabeleland area, as well as many from districts and branches in the province. The resignations followed a central committee meeting in Salisbury last week where, Mr Mbedzi said, no one from the Owanda area was put on the new central committee. He also said the parliamentary candidates chosen for Matabeleland South were nearly all from the Kezi area, and only "brothers, uncles and brothers-in-law" had been nominated, while the Owanda, Filebusi,

"uncles and brothers-in-law" had been nominated, while the Gwanda, Filabusi, Belingwe and Beitbridge people had been ignored. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 2]

PAYMENT OF GUERRILLAS--Guerillas were paid out \$300 each in the first assembly points pay day--then the money was taken away from them for safe-keeping. The guerillas were paid out at \$100 a month, backdated to March. In the ZANLA camps, they produced pay books, received their pay, then deposited both into metal trunks which were taken back to Salisbury by civilians. An official at the pay days said: "After they collected the pay, they placed their money in one trunk and their paybooks in another trunk. Officials of ZANU (PF) took the trunks back to Salisbury." He estimated a total of \$10 000 000 was paid out to ZANLA and ZIPRA in the exercise. The last estimate of guerillas in the assembly points was 35 000. A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence confirmed that ZANLA guerillas had deposited their money in this way and he said the money was taken away for safe custody. The spokesman said there were no facilities in the assembly points for the safe-keeping of money and few places in the vicinities where it could be spent. The spokesman said the cash was being kept until it was required by the guerillas and they would then be allowed to obtain it. "It is being looked after for their benefit," the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 2]

ZANLA MEN INJURED--Bulawayo--Five ZANLA personnel were slightly hurt on Friday when an explosive-filled trailer behind the protected vehicle in which they were travelling exploded. It is understood the accident occurred about 70km from Beitbridge. None of the men in the vehicle required hospital treatment and the accident area was cleared by army engineers. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Jun 80 p 1]

RHODALL GOES PUBLIC--Rhodall, Anglo-America's ferrochrome producing interest, is to go public. The prospectus was made available on Thursday of this week with lists opening at 9 am next Tuesday, May 27 and closing on Thursday, June 5 at 12 noon. The first day of quotation will be Monday June 16 and the company will be listed as an industrial. Rhodall has offered 3 million \$1 shares to the public at \$1,25 and a further 1 420 000 have been placed with the Old Mutual at the same price. This is the first issue in Zimbabwe, and the first after a break of almost five years since the Clotex issue. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GIZETTE in English 23 May 80 p 1]

GOVERNMENT LOAN FLOATED--The Government of Zimbabwe are to float a new five year loan for an amount of \$50 000 000 at a rate of interest of 5,45% per annum against the issue of Local Registered Stock. The purchase price is \$100,00 per cent. The stock will increase at par on May 29, 1985. Subscription lists will be open at 9 am on Thursday May 29, 1980, and will be closed when the loan has been fully subscribed or at the latest at noon on the same day. The purpose of this loan is to assist in financing expenditure in connection with economic, social and administrative services in

Zimbabwe. Application must be made on form "A" provided with the prospectus and should be addressed to the General Manager, Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, (Stock Office), P.O. Box 1283, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 May 80 p 1]

ISA JOINED--Victoria Falls--Zimbabwe has been granted entry to the world sugar "club"--the International Sugar Association--and has been given an export quota of 230 000 tonnes for this year. This will increase exports by \$100 million a year. Loud applause greeted this announcement by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith, at the ACCOR congress here yesterday. Mr Smith was reading a telegram just received from the leader of the delegation in London seeking admission to the ISO. The telegram said the agreement meant import markets formerly closed to this country will now be open for Zimbabwe's entire exportable production of sugar. It also provides for increased quotas in the future. In Salisbury yesterday the Zimbabwe Sugar Association said it was delighted with the news. "We got virtually what we wanted," a spokesman said. Production targets for Zimbabwe's sugar producers for this year are 310 000 tonnes rising to 350 000 tonnes in 1981. These figures, however, do not include sugar cane for ethanol blending with petrol. Technically, ISO membership means that Zimbabwe's sugar exports are only sold within a certain price range, the lowest mark being 22 cents a pound, to other members to the agreement. However, should sugar prices rise or fall outside that range, then Zimbabwe is free to sell to anyone. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 1]

WORK PERMITS--Victoria Falls--Entry requirements for prospective immigrants to Zimbabwe have been tightened up, the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Senator Tarisai Ziyambe, said here yesterday. In an interview Senator Ziyambe said permanent residence permits were being granted only to those with technical skills unavailable in this country. "The aspirations of Zimbabweans have to be met. We have a large population and if we allow entry to all people who want to live here, we will never find employment for our own people. At the same time we intend to start extensive training programmes in all aspects of commerce and industry so that in time we will be able to run the country ourselves. When that happens the immigration restrictions will have to be reexamined again." Senator Ziyambe said previous entry requirements based on race or political persuasion had been abolished. "As long as the technical expertise is there permits will be granted, if it is not, they won't." People who had been deported from the country for political reasons would be allowed back. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 1]

ANTI-NKOMO DEMONSTRATION--The Patriotic Front yesterday accused "some ZANU (PF) officials" of masterminding the demonstration outside Parliament on Wednesday against the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and the BSA Police. "These officials drove the women to Parliament in ZANU (PF) cars with a view to have them vent personal unfounded hatred of the PF and its leaders," said deputy publicity secretary Mr Mark Nziramasanga in a statement. Every PF Minister was implementing Government policy and any demonstrations against actions by Ministers should be directed at the Government and not individual Ministers, he added. "It was clear that despite attempts by ZANU (PF) to coerce women to make unfounded allegations against Comrade Nkomo and ZIPRA, the women were more concerned to oppose the new minimum wage they say is totally inadequate." Although the Government's initiative on wages was "commendable" the minimum wages announced fell "too short" of both the expectations and the actual needs of the workers in view of the present cost of living. "The bare facts of the present wage structure for Africans in the country show that few, if any, can make ends meet. This is even true of those earning more than \$70 a month," said Mr Nziramasanga. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 9]

DEMOBILIZATION DECISION--No decision has yet been made on whether the two final national service intakes, 166 and 167, will be released before the official expiry of their call-up dates. An army spokesman said yesterday this was still being considered. Army Headquarters in Salisbury confirmed on Thursday that hundreds of men of intake 165, who went into the army in July last year, would be allowed home today. The regular national service call-up was for 12 months and they had not been due for release until July. The men in intakes 166 and 167 were called up last September and January respectively. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 9]

URBAN CONSULTANTS--The Institute of Business Development intends to recruit a counsellor/consultant for each major urban area--subject to the availability of finance and staff. The consultant would be responsible for that area's hinterland and liaison on courses. This was stated at a symposium aimed at promotion of the small business sector by Mr A. P. S. Sheridan, chief executive of the IBD, at the ACCOR congress. In appealing to delegates to support the institute financially, he said it would need a minimum of \$250 000 a year to operate to the fullest extent. He said there were advantages to be gained by small businesses using the services offered by the institute and welcomed the assurance by President Banana, in his address at the opening of Parliament, that the Government would give every possible encouragement to the development of small business enterprises in rural and urban areas. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 May 80 p 3]

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END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST AND AFRICA SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
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WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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